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Thomas Fox

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## THE LORDS AND THE BILL.

THE Irish Church Bill, having now passed through Committee in the House of Lords, was to be reported on Friday, read the third time on Monday, and will probably be remitted back to the House of Commons on Tuesday. We daresay our readers, like ourselves, would be "truly thankful" were this the end of the matter, and we were finally done with the bill, the Irish Church, and the whole controversy. That, however, is a gratification their Lordships seem determined not to afford us. With the return of the measure to the Commons the tug of war must recommence, for it is impossible that all the amendments made by the Peers can be accepted. In fact, the measure, as it returns from the Upper House, is one of re-endowment, not of dis-endowment; of re-establishing religious inequality, not of abolishing it; and the question which the Lords will have to discuss with the Commons, and perhaps, by-and-by, with the country, will simply be "re-endowment versus dis-

endowment." The Church, according to the Lords, is to get back about two thirds or three fourths of all her property, and to enjoy it in future free from State control or restraint; in fact, she will be in a better position than ever, for she will be exceedingly rich and at perfect liberty to use her wealth in whatever way she pleases. The Irish people are still to be tantalised with the sight of the Church of a mere fragment—and that the wealthiest portion—of the population in the enjoyment of large funds which are the common property of all; while the balance left—if there be any balance left at all—is to remain unappropriated, so that it shall still be as an apple of discord before men's eyes, and a continual source of contention, dispute, jealousy, and heart-burning.

Truly, noble Lords have a brilliant notion of how to institute religious equality and promote peace and good-will among Irishmen. The whole arrangement, as perfected by their Lordships, forcibly reminds one of an old Scottish

song, composed in days when Highland reivers were wont to rush down upon the vales and make a clean sweep of everything edible, drinkable, or portable in the Lowland homesteads, sometimes not even leaving, as is insinuated, so much as the hearts of the female members of the family behind them. Says the ditty in question:—

There's a joint in the pan, good man; there's a joint in the pan;  
The soup's for me, the bone's for you, and the beef for brave John  
Highlandman.

And that is about the way in which the Lords have disposed of the Irish Church property. The Presbyterians may lap the soup of the Regium Donum compensation; the Roman Catholics may suck what nourishment they can out of the bones of the Maynooth grant commutation; but the solid, nutritious beef is to be reserved for the favoured few of the Anglican communion. Then the surplus—let us say, keeping up our simile, the pan in which the culinary operation has been performed—is to be left undisposed of, in order, as we



SCENE FROM MR. BURNAND'S PLAY, "THE TURN OF THE TIDE," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.



cannot help suspecting, that the needy and despoiled Church may have another chance of a snatch at that too. The advocates of concurrent endowment may fancy, after allowing themselves to be "jockeyed" on the Duke of Cleveland's proposal, that they spy comfort in this delay in appropriating the surplus; but Lord Cairns knows better: it was no doubt with a view to future possible advantages for the disestablished Church that he moved his amendment on the sixty-eighth clause of the bill. And noble Lords—the grave and reverend, but far from sagacious, fathers of our Legislature—deem this a settlement of the great question that has agitated the public mind in these kingdoms for something more than a year past! Had their Lordships tried, they could not more effectually have proved Mr. Bright's words true, by showing how unwise they are, and how far they still are from understanding the current of opinion in this country. But—and there we may leave the matter for the present—they are pretty sure to be rudely awakened from their present delusion as they have been from many others of a like kind. Their amendments will certainly not be all accepted, and they will have to modify their views considerably.

#### THE CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

OUR readers are probably aware (from paragraphs that have from time to time appeared in our own and other journals) that the Irish Church is not the only ecclesiastical institution in her Majesty's dominions the disestablishment and disendowment of which is on the tapis just at present. There is an Established Church in Jamaica—which, as it happens, also belongs to the Anglican communion—the statute constituting which (the Clergy Act) expires at the end of the present year; and the propriety—or, rather, the impropriety—of its renewal is now being keenly contested, both at home and in the colony. A week or two ago an influential deputation waited upon Lord Granville and laid before his Lordship, as Colonial Secretary, a memorial containing a mass of statistics which not only curiously illustrate the position of the Anglican Established Church in Jamaica but throw a flood of light upon the working of State Churches generally. The inhabitants of Jamaica and the other West India islands, in their palmiest days, when slavery was yet "an institution" recognised by the laws of Great Britain, consisted of a few white settlers, the planters and their assistants, all, or nearly all, of whom belonged to the Anglican Church; and a large negro population, who were little if anything better than idolators or fetish worshippers. Emancipation, while it freed the persons of the bondsmen, did not diminish the Church's influence for good, or detract from her status as an Establishment. Nay, it increased both, for while she retained all her wealth, she acquired additional facilities for educating, Christianising, and civilising the coloured population, if she chose to use those facilities aright.

Here, surely, was a state of things favourable to an Established Church, if ever such a state of things existed: a dominant race, all of one mind in religion, and a magnificent field for missionary enterprise in converting the benighted heathen children of Africa and their not much more enlightened sable descendants. How that splendid opportunity for performing a great work has been used by the Anglican Established Church in Jamaica let the following figures, taken from the memorial above referred to, testify:—

The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1861, was 441,264. In 1865, when the Jamaica Establishment was in what may be considered as its normal state, the number of Episcopalian places of worship was, according to the Jamaica bluebook, 87, the number of sittings 46,484, and the reported attendance 39,710. . . . At the same period there were reported to be 261 Nonconformist places of worship, capable of containing 127,660 persons, with an average attendance of 87,115 persons. Thus the provision for religious worship made by Nonconformists was three times as large as that made by the Establishment; and for every Episcopalian there were more than two Nonconformist worshippers. The Baptists alone had as many places of worship as the Episcopalians, and the Wesleyans nearly the same number. The Nonconformist places of worship have all been built by means of voluntary contributions, partly raised in this country, but for the most part the gift of the native population. The ministers of the Baptist body are wholly maintained by their congregations; and other Nonconformist ministers are partially supported by the missionary societies of this country, but probably to the extent of one half by those to whom they minister. In the matter of education, also, the Nonconformists of Jamaica have equally outstripped Episcopalians; the number of day schools provided by the former being 288, as against 104 provided by the latter; notwithstanding that all but eight of the Episcopalian schools receive State aid, while nearly half the Nonconformist schools have hitherto been unaided by the Government. It is important to add that the Nonconformists of Jamaica who maintain these religious and educational agencies belong, for the most part, to a race which has but lately been freed from the degrading influences of slavery, and that they still occupy a humble social position. On the other hand, the members of the Church of England now rise most of the owners of property, the employers, and the *real* class in the island. Yet, while the comparatively poor majority of the population of Jamaica cheerfully provide for the maintenance of religious institutions at their own cost, the Church of the wealthy majority is supported partly from imperial funds, but chiefly out of the island revenues, and is placed in a position of legal superiority. Altogether, the stipends and allowances of the Jamaica establishment amounted to £37,378 a year, of which £30,278 was furnished from the taxation of the island, and £7100 was paid from the English Consolidated Fund. The total ecclesiastical expenditure was still larger, inasmuch as the church repairs and other church expenses were also paid out of the island revenues; these additional charges amounting to from £8000 to £9000 a year.

Here we have the same tale repeated in Jamaica as has been told in the experience of England, Ireland and Scotland; an established and liberally-endowed Church stagnating, if not absolutely retrograding in position, while voluntary effort undertakes and performs the work specially appointed for that Church to do. Can stronger evidence be adduced in condemnation of the one system and in justification of the other? and are not the advocates of Voluntaryism warranted by the state of affairs in Jamaica as well as in Ireland and elsewhere in holding that a State-paid clergy are not the best—much less the only effective—means of disseminating religious knowledge and converting men to a belief in the truth, whether the subjects operated upon be white or black?

The history of the Church in Jamaica illustrates another feature of State establishments of religion—namely, that their ministers are rarely prominent in raising their voice against oppression, if, indeed, they be not always or most frequently found ranged on the side of the oppressor against the oppressed. While the battle of slave emancipation in the British colonies was being fought, few if any of the Anglican clergy in the West India islands joined the ranks of the champions of freedom, while many were loud in their denunciations of what they styled the "pernicious doctrines" of the emancipationists—a course in which they were zealously seconded by their clerical brethren of the Established Church at home. Even now the Anglicans in the West Indies always side with the dominant as against the subordinate race there, as witness their conduct in the unhappy events that only recently stained the annals of Jamaica. And yet Lord Grey, in face of these facts, of which he cannot be ignorant, actually carried his hatred of Voluntaryism so far as to charge Churches maintained on that system with indifference to human suffering and wrong! In the special instance he adduced—that of the United States of America—the facts were against him; for ministers of religion in the North—voluntarily-supported ministers, be it remembered—had been foremost in the advocacy of slavery-abolition years before the war, and before the principle was taken up by either politicians or people; yea, when to be an Abolitionist was a dangerous thing. True, there were ministers in America who defended slavery; but have there not been clergymen of the Established Churches of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British colonies who have done the same? Moreover, those American clerical advocates of slavery mainly belonged to the very body—the Episcopalian—that was most closely associated in communion and sympathy with the State Churches of England, Ireland, and the West Indian colonies. When next Lord Grey and those who agree with him indulge their spleen against the voluntary principle, it is to be hoped they will be less reckless in their assertions, more accurate in their facts, and exhibit a greater measure of discretion in their selection of arguments.

#### SCENE FROM THE "TURN OF THE TIDE" AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

OUR "Theatrical Lounger" has already (see ILLUSTRATED TIMES, June 5) characterised Mr. Burnand's play, "The Turn of the Tide," now running at the Queen's Theatre, and from which we have this week engraved a scene. It may not be amiss, however, to refresh our readers' memories (those of them, that is, who have not seen the piece) by briefly recalling the leading incidents.

A match-making mother, of the odious old type familiar to the readers of fashionable novels, gets up a marriage between her only daughter and a young author, the adopted son of a millionaire. The mutual misery of the young people thus perversely wedded is the staple of the play. The husband seeks refuge from domestic strife in foreign travel, and, wending his way to Western Brittany, makes love to another woman who reciprocates his passion with enthusiasm. Becoming suddenly sensible of the impropriety of his conduct, he reveals to the object of his affection the unfortunate fact of his marriage; and, having extracted from her a confession that, but for this inconvenient circumstance, she would willingly have bestowed her hand and heart upon him—an avowal made in a seaside cavern, amid the pealing of thunder, the flashing of lightning, and the rising of the tide, which threatens to engulf them—he returns to London, and repeatedly renews his attempts to establish friendly relations with his wife. In these virtuous attempts he is persistently foiled by his spouse, who fiercely rejects all his overtures at reconciliation, and gives him distinctly to understand that she never loved him, and has no intention of doing so. In this amiable resolve she is confirmed by having seen him at the opera in company with the girl with whom he had flirted in Brittany. The wife's death, caused by the upsetting of her carriage near the Swiss village of Trachsel, is a great relief to her husband. He is now free to offer himself to the heroine of the cavern, who, though already under promise of marriage to an elderly physician, has no hesitation in accepting a younger and more sentimental suitor. The "comic" element of the story consists in the bickerings of an elderly couple, who ridicule and insult one another on all occasions, and only live to quarrel.

PRINCE HENRY DE BOURBON ON THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.—Prince Henry de Bourbon has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State at Madrid:—"Paris, June 23, 1869.—In testimony of my respect for the national sovereignty, and recognising in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly of the Cortes a guarantee for all the radical reforms which modern society demands, I swear fidelity to the Constitution. In taking that step I am influenced neither by interest nor ambition. I have not been, nor shall I ever be, a pretender to the crown that has fallen from the brow of Isabella II. by her own fault. To aspire to a throne without any other right than that of a blind ambition one must be a hypocrite or consummate intriguer, and I am neither. I believe that the Prince deceives himself who in our time devotes all his thoughts and efforts to the foundation of a dynasty, for the universal tendency is towards a Republic. Those who oppose that inevitable fact prepare all the storms and misfortunes which the ardour of a desperate struggle could produce, and merit the reprobation of history. In making this declaration I give an unexceptional evidence of my sentiments and convictions in favour of such a democracy as the elevated and civilising spirit of our age demands. I am not Louis Philippe, calling himself a simple citizen to possess himself of the throne of Charles X.; I am not his father, Philippe Egalite; for, in order to serve the real interests of humanity, it is necessary to keep oneself honest and worthy. I am not the plagiarist of any ambitious egoist. Neither my policy nor my pen shall ever exalt the memory of Caesar, the memorable despot of Rome; for I affirm that there exists more profit to humanity and more glory for a public man in the illustrious model of Washington. The legislator creates, whilst the hero of war scatters mourning in the midst of his blood-stained laurels; he constantly destroys and stains liberty with his fatal personality. I pray the Government to make this manifestation public, because it is indispensable that the nation should know the inmost thought of every citizen that occupies an elevated position."

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

The *Paris* of Wednesday evening affirms that the Emperor Napoleon has written these words:—"On the 19th January I committed a great fault. By acting without previous concert with the majority, I caused it to regard with suspicion my sentiments towards it. All my efforts should tend to regain its confidence."

There are various movements on foot among the members of the new Chamber. The "Third Party" has drawn up an interpellation the essential points of which are the abrogation of the article of the Constitution which does not permit deputies to hold office as Ministers, the responsibility of Ministers, the right to elect the President of the Legislative Body, the absolute right of "interpellation" to every deputy, and the power of voting orders of the day with reasons assigned—*motives*. Another programme, drawn up by M. Miral, one of the Vice-Presidents, and concurred in by a large number of the Majority, demands the re-establishment of the right of address and the extension of the right of amendment, each of them reforms which would tend in the same direction—that is, towards the acquisition of real power by the representatives of the people.

At a meeting of the "Third Party" on Sunday one of the members wished to add, after the demand for Ministerial responsibility, the words "coupled with that of the Sovereign"; but the proposition was rejected, greatly to the dissatisfaction of some of the members. On the same day the Emperor gave an audience to M. Buffet, a member of the "Third Party"; and on Monday his Majesty received M. Rouher, who remained with him some time. Rumours of Ministerial changes are in circulation, but the truth of these rumours is denied by the semi-official papers.

The *Temps* gives a report of the trial of two persons for taking part in the late disturbances in Paris. One was a house-painter and the other a professor at the Lycée Bonaparte. The first spoke in very strong terms of the conduct of the police. He said they struck out at everybody in the most ruffianly manner; that they were savages and brutes, and that he did not care if he were sent to Cayenne. Owing to his violent language he was removed from the court. The other said he was irritated by the brutality of the police, and by their impudent manner towards him, and that he might have made use of some incoherent words, but did not think he had, as alleged, said anything seditious. Both prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 16f. fine.

##### SPAIN.

Serious differences have arisen among the members of the Cabinet, which led to the resignation of several Ministers. These differences were said to have been composed, some new appointments were made, and all was believed to be smoothed over, when fresh complications arose, and it is thought possible that the whole Ministry will resign. It is also stated that Senor Rivero, at present President of the Cortes, would be intrusted with the Presidency of the Cabinet.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, brought in bills ordering the sale of the patrimonial property of corporate bodies and the suppression of the salaries and pensions of individuals who refuse to swear fidelity to the Constitution.

##### AUSTRIA.

It is announced that the Government rigidly adheres to the provisions of the law according to which the payment of the interest on the public debt must be made in Vienna only. It is added, however, that the Ministry of Finance, without infringing the law, will perhaps be in a position to give, for convenience sake, certain facilities to foreign bondholders for obtaining payment of the coupons.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The President of the States Council, M. A. O. Aepli, of St. Gallen, in his speech on the opening of the sittings of the Council, warned the Confederation against giving the preference to one or the other of the Alpine railway schemes. The inhabitants of the canton of Berne have voted by a large majority in favour of the new Constitution, which had been submitted to them for ratification.

##### SERVIA.

The draught of the Constitution laid before the Skupstchina proposes Ministerial responsibility, freedom of the press, equality of all citizens before the law, the autonomy of the communes, and the independence of the Judges from Government control. The Senate is to remain a consultative body, the Skupstchina sharing with the Prince the domain of legislation. The members of the Skupstchina are to be chosen for three years. The Government will not have the power of contracting loans without the Skupstchina's consent.

##### RUSSIA.

Intelligence from Omsk of the 2nd ult. reports that 600 Chinese, while pursuing a tribe of Kirghiz, had approached the frontier district of Saisank. They were driven back, with great loss, by a detachment of Russian troops.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated enthusiastically throughout the North; but much apathy is reported to have been manifested in the South.

The Conservatives have carried the election for Governor in Virginia by a very large majority—about 20,000. A great number of negroes voted with them. It is believed that six white Conservatives and two negro Radicals are the successful candidates for Congress. The new Constitution has been adopted, with the exception of the disfranchising clause.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson is preparing a reply to the letter addressed by Mr. Sumner to Mr. Seward on Feb. 17, and communicated to the Senate. Mr. Johnson details the motives which influenced him in the negotiations upon the three questions which were under discussion between the Government of Great Britain and the United States; and he refers especially to the most important of the questions—the Alabama controversy. Speaking of this, he says:—"We have obtained by the Convention in question (the Clarendon-Johnson Convention) all we ever asked. . . . I am equally satisfied that, if the Convention should come into operation, every dollar due on what is known as the Alabama claims will be recovered."

##### CANADA.

A despatch from Quebec in the New York papers of the 26th ult. states that a paper called the *New Idea*, advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States, and published in Vermont, is circulating extensively in and about Quebec. It is printed partly in French and partly in English.

The same despatch states that at St. Henry, a place nine miles from Quebec, two French gentlemen have been arrested, at the instance of the parish priest, charged with selling copies of the *New Testament*. One was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 6 dols. and costs. "Influential gentlemen," the despatch adds, "are determined to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceeding."

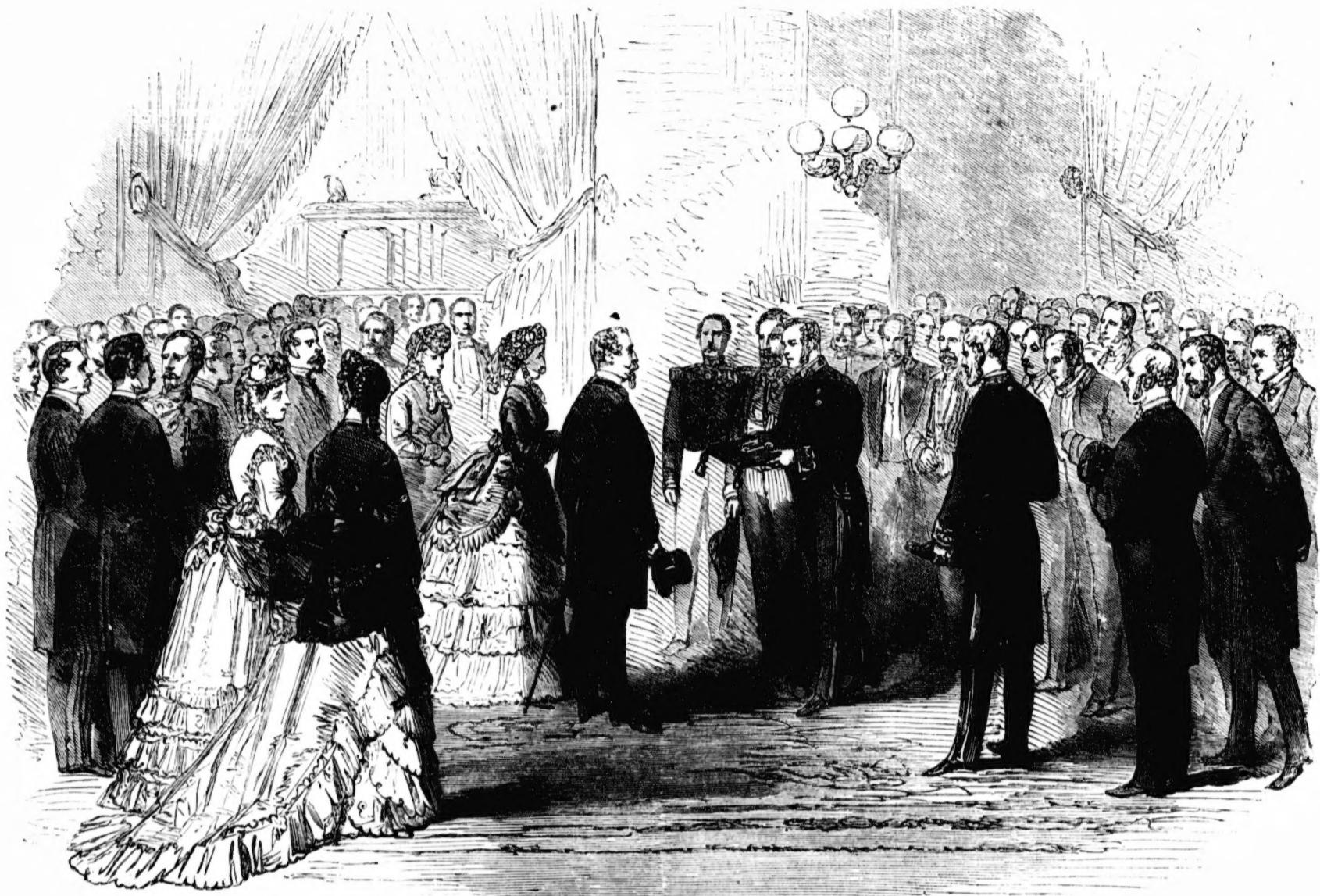
##### CUBA.

Fighting continues in Cuba, and the insurgents under General Jordan have taken Holguin. General Caballero de Rodas is pursuing a conciliatory course with the insurgents. He is, however, at the same time, preparing for a vigorous campaign, should that be considered necessary, by thoroughly re-organising the Spanish forces.

##### JAPAN.

The Japanese House of Representatives was opened on the 7th of the third month (April 18), 1869. The Imperial Message to the House was as follows:—"Being on the point of visiting our eastern capital, we have convened the nobles of our Court and the various Princes in order to consult them upon the means of establishing





THE MAYOR OF BEAUVAS PRESENTING THE KEYS OF THIS TOWN TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

looking extremely handsome. On the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville not only was the square densely thronged, but every window was filled with spectators, and the very roofs were covered by the enthusiastic inhabitants. On each appearance of the Emperor the cheers were so vociferous and *accentués* that his Majesty stood up in his carriage, bowing and smiling, and evidently much gratified at this ovation. As the cortège moved along, showers of rose-leaves were flung from the

windows into the Imperial carriage, which produced a very picturesque and novel effect. The tent where the distribution of prizes took place was furnished with gilt arm-chairs, covered with beautiful specimens of the Beauvais tapestry, which in value stands next to that of the Gobelins. As soon as the members of the Imperial party had taken their places on the estrade, the Emperor distributed the prizes to the farmers and the successful exhibitors. The first prize was a splendid vase in silver, sur-

mounted by a statuette representing Agriculture. I saw the Empress beckoning to the Bishop, a good-looking old gentleman, who obeyed the summons as quickly as his years permitted, and she presented him to the Emperor, who immediately bestowed on him the cross of officer of the Legion of Honour. Several other crosses and medals were then given by his Majesty to officers of the army. Those won by privates excited loud and repeated cheers."



THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CAMP AT CHÂLONS: HIS MAJESTY PROPOSING A TOAST TO THE FRENCH ARMY.



THE CAMP AT CHÂLONS: GRAND REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT IN PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The first amendment of importance with which the House was called upon to deal in Committee on the Irish Church Bill was a proposal by the Marquis of SALISBURY to relieve the new Church body from the payment of the building charges due upon glebe-houses; and this, after a short discussion, was carried by a majority of 144–213 to 69. The Duke of CLEVELAND's amendment upon clause 27, requiring the provision of suitable residences and glebes of ten acres each for Roman Catholic priests and Presbyterian ministers, gave rise to a long and, in one sense, complicated discussion. It was opposed by Earl GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government; and by Lord CAIRNS, as involving a concurrent endowment, which was utterly at variance with the principle of the bill and opposed to the declared opinion of the House of Commons and of the constituencies; while it was supported by some Liberal peers and by the Marquis of SALISBURY, on the ground that the national opinion had not been declared against concurrent endowment, or was, at all events, wavering upon the point, and that the acceptance of that principle was the only means by which this could be made a measure of real conciliation to Ireland. Earl RUSSELL and the Bishop of OXFORD both supported the amendment. The noble Earl rested his argument mainly upon the conciliatory effect of the proposal; while the right rev. prelate principally applied himself to combating the idea that the provision which it involved was at all in the nature of an endowment. Lord DENHIGH opposed the amendment; because, while recognising the justice of the proposal, he was convinced that it would not prove acceptable to the country, and, if introduced by their Lordships, would peril a great and desirable measure of reform. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, on the contrary, preferred "the real scheme" of applying the surplus, developed by the Duke of Cleveland, to the "sham scheme" of the Government, and therefore supported the amendment. When their Lordships divided, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 33–146 to 113.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting of the House, the Assessed Rates Bill was considered as amended, and the limits of composition were fixed at a rateable value of £20 in London, £13 in Liverpool, £10 in Manchester and Birmingham, and £8 in all other places.

In Committee upon the University Tests Bill, Sir R. PALMER did not obtain sufficient approval of the declaration he proposed to require from lay professors and tutors to encourage him to go to a division; but he succeeded in inserting a clause providing that the Act shall not interfere with the established system of religious instruction, worship, and discipline. Mr. FAWCETT moved a clause enabling the majority of the Fellows of any college or hall, in meeting assembled, to amend or repeal any statute imposing religious tests or disabilities; but the proposal was resisted by Sir J. Coleridge, Mr. Bouverie, and others, and, upon a division, was rejected by a majority of 87–234 to 147.

After this bill had passed through Committee, the short remainder of the sitting—about twenty minutes—was occupied with considering the clauses of the Contagious Diseases in Animals (No. 2) Bill.

In the evening the House met only to be counted out.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Before the House got into Committee upon the Irish Church Bill, notice was given of two amendments, which will again bring under the notice of the Peers the questions of endowment and concurrent endowment. In clause 68 Lord Lifford is to move the introduction of a provision for giving glebes to Roman Catholic priests and Presbyterian ministers; and, upon the report, the Marquis of Clanricarde, acting in a similar spirit, but in an opposite direction, will propose the re-insertion in clause 27 of the words requiring from the Church body the payment of all building charges due upon glebe-houses.

In Committee, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved an amendment in clause 29 abolishing the limit of 1660 as applied to private endowments; but, upon receiving an intimation that the Government would be willing to pay a lump sum of £500,000, he allowed the consideration of the question to be postponed till a future day. Another amendment, proposed by the most rev. prelate in the same clause, reserving to the Church what are generally known as "the Ulster glebes," which are at present held under grants from Queen Elizabeth and King James I., led to a much more protracted discussion. It was opposed by the Government as having the effect of treating as a private endowment what was really a public provision, and ought to be dealt with on the same principle as any other part of the property of the Church; and by Earl GREY, on the ground that, glad as he should be to leave this provision to the Church, he could reconcile such a disposition of it with the decision which the House came to on Friday night upon the subject of concurrent endowment. The result of a division was that the amendment was carried by a majority of 50–105 to 55.

The next amendment of importance was a proposal by Lord FITZWALTER to omit clause 41, which repeals the Acts relating to Maynooth, and provides compensation for the professors and others interested in that institution; but this suggestion was scarcely seriously entertained, and upon a division the clause was retained in the bill by a majority of 124–146 to 22.

Some five-and-twenty sections were disposed of without difficulty, and when the clauses referring to the application of the surplus were reached their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. MONSELL said, in answer to the Lord Mayor, that about 1800 emigrants were wanting to complete the number to be sent out to Western Australia at the expense of the Imperial Government, under the agreement made with the Governor of the colony.

Mr. CARDWELL said, in reply to Mr. P. W. Martin, that, in consequence of representations that had lately been made, the quantity of gunpowder stored in the magazines at Upnor had been considerably reduced.

Other questions were answered in reference to the Fire Insurance Duties, the Commission on Naval Hospitals, the Ventilation of Prisons, and Bicycles in Hyde Park (which are to be permitted between eight and ten p.m.)

Mr. LOWE, in answer to Mr. L. Playfair, justified a passage in one of his recent speeches, in which he had said that none of the public money should be devoted to the erection of a statue to Faraday—"a private citizen, however illustrious."

Mr. VERNER gave notice of a question in reference to the instructions issued to the constabulary in the north of Ireland.

A discussion then took place on the motion for the second reading of the Dublin Freemen Bill, which was opposed by Sir F. HEYGATE. The second reading was, however, carried on a division by a majority of 120.

Mr. BENTINCK next called attention to the present defective arrangements for morning sittings, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, while admitting some of the evils complained of, said that what was wanted was more hours in the day, more days in the week, and more weeks in the year.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The further consideration of the Irish Church Bill having been resumed at clause 68, which provides for the appropriation of the surplus,

Lord CAIRNS, in moving that the surplus should be reserved for future application in the discretion of Parliament, explained that, as there was no definite plan of appropriation before their Lordships, and it would be several years ere a surplus could be realised, no harm could ensue from his proposal.

Lord GRANVILLE reminded the House that it had already by its amendments to previous clauses made a large inroad upon the surplus, though the Commissioners might by means of their borrowing powers realise a considerable portion within eighteen months. To hold the fund up as a bone of contention for any length of time would be a most unfortunate thing, and it would be highly prejudicial to the Irish Church itself, if, in the process of reorganisation, its energies were crippled by expectations of obtaining any benefit from this fund.

Lord MAMESBURY supported the amendment on the ground that it would afford time for consideration, and for public opinion to pronounce possibly in favour of "concurrent endowment."

The Duke of CLEVELAND believed that there were symptoms of a change in public opinion on the subject of concurrent endowment. The specific proposal in the bill had no reason or advantage to recommend it, and he saw no harm whatever in the fund being held over by Parliament to dispose of as might seem fit to it hereafter.

The Duke of ARGYLL emphatically warned the previous speaker that the Government were resolute in their determination to oppose the principle of concurrent endowment. He also pointed out that the amendment had the effect of uniting in its support not only those who were, but also many of those who were not, in favour of the Duke of Cleveland's scheme.

The Marquis of SALISBURY strongly objected to such a valuable fund being recklessly thrown away, as must be the result under the proposal of the Government. Criticising the professions of members of the Government, that individually they were favourable to concurrent endowment but that under present circumstances that was impossible, he remarked that the obvious inference from such language was that they must wait until it was possible.

Lord KIMBERLEY appealed to their Lordships to be content with the amendments they had already effected in the bill, and not to forfeit them by making it impossible for the Commons to accept the bill when it was returned on their hands.

Lord Grey having spoken in favour of the amendment, and Lord

Granville having added his entreaties to those of Lord Kimberley, that their Lordships would proceed with caution and well consider their determination, a division was called, which resulted in the adoption of the amendment by 160 to 23. The clause so altered was therefore ordered to stand part of the bill.

A clause proposed by Lord Stanhope retaining the tithes of Carlingford for the Armagh observatory, and a proviso to clause 62, moved by the Bishop of Oxford, securing to the ordained clergy of the Irish Church the same status and privileges as those possessed by the Scottish Episcopal clergy, were postponed until the report. The interpretation and other technical clauses were subsequently agreed to.

Their Lordships next proceeded to consider postponed clauses, beginning with the nineteenth, which, on the motion of Lord CAIRNS, was amended by adding a power to the Established Church to meet in convocation or general assembly, representing the clergy and laity of the several dioceses, for the purpose of reorganising the Church before the time of disestablishment had arrived. Clause 20 the Archbishop of DUBLIN proposed to amend by providing that no alteration in the doctrines or formularies of the disestablished Church should be binding on any ordained minister who had expressed his dissent within six months; and, although the Lord CHANCELLOR objected to the amendment that it would operate as an invitation to schism and dissent, and exhorted the most rev. prelate, in the interests of the Church itself, not to press it further, it was ultimately agreed to. The other two postponed clauses, 21 and 22, were also affirmed, with some verbal changes; and, the preamble having been amended so as to harmonise with the sixty-eighth clause in its altered form, by reserving the surplus for the future appropriation of Parliament, the bill was passed through Committee, and ordered to be reported on Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS BILL.

At the morning sitting, the House went into Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, and Mr. READ moved an amendment on clause 15 (which gives power to the Privy Council to define the limits of the ports at which cattle are permitted to be landed), which would have the effect of greatly restricting the movements of foreign cattle and considerably lengthening the time during which it would be necessary for animals to have been free from disease in order to secure exemption from slaughter. The amendment was defeated, after a long discussion, by a majority of 58.

## LANDLORD INTIMIDATION IN WALES.

Mr. H. RICHARD, at the evening sitting, in a speech of considerable length, called attention to various oppressive acts committed by Welsh landlords on their tenants at the last election. The honourable gentleman quoted documentary evidence in support of the statements he made, and vindicated the Nonconformists of Wales against aspersions which had been cast upon them. Mr. Richard concluded with a motion which stigmatised the conduct of the landlords in question as unprecedent and unconstitutional.

Mr. O. MORGAN, in seconding the motion, alluded especially to the proceedings of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

Mr. LEATHAM supported the motion.

Mr. SCOURFIELD, Mr. WYNN, Colonel STEEPNEY, Sir T. LLOYD, Mr. BRUCE, and other members took part in the subsequent debate.

Mr. BRUCE complimented the member for Merthyr upon the ability with which he had brought forward the subject, but appealed to him not to divide the House.

The motion, in accordance with this suggestion, was withdrawn.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN AND WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS raised a discussion on the removal of Roman Catholic children from workhouses to schools of their own.

His motion was defeated on division.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## QUESTIONS.

Mr. MONSELL stated, in reply to Mr. R. FOWLER, that in the existing state of things it was deemed advisable to allow both the Kaffirs and the inhabitants of the Transvaal Republic to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said, in answer to Mr. DOWNING, the Sheriff for Monaghan, whose jury panel at the last assizes was quashed on the ground of partiality, was still in office, and had declined to remove the Sub-Sheriff by whom the panel was returned, and that the matter was in course of investigation by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant.

## THE TRADES UNION BILL.

Mr. T. HUGHES, in moving the second reading of the Trades Union Bill, denied that trades unions—when strikes could be avoided—were favourable to them; or that these operations had the effect of driving trade out of the country. He declined to enter at length into the clauses, as the bill is not to be pressed further in the present Session. These societies, he submitted, deserved well of the country, in consequence of the money expended by them for benevolent purposes.

The motion for the second reading was seconded by Mr. MUNDELLA.

Mr. BRASSEY considered that the result of trade combinations had been more favourable to the employer than to the labouring classes, far greater advantages having been conferred on those classes by the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand. He supported the second reading, and thought there should be concurrent legislation in reference to threats.

Mr. CHARLEY, Mr. PLATT, Mr. PLIMSOUL, Mr. E. POTTER, Sir C. W. DILKE, Mr. MUNDELLA, Lord GALWAY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. SAMUDA, Mr. BONHAM-CARTER, Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. HEENEY also spoke. The bill was read the second time.

## THURSDAY, JULY 8.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill and the Municipal Franchise Bill were severally read the second time.

## LIFE PEERAGES BILL.

EARL RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

THE EARL OF MAMESBURY, in moving the rejection of the measure, maintained that neither the expediency nor necessity for the bill had been shown; and, in the absence of such proof, he protested against so vital a measure as would effect a vast change in the fundamental constitution of that House.

Lord LIVEDEN spoke in favour of the bill, believing that it would not effect so vast a change as to interfere with the constitution of that House.

EARL STANHOPE said, notwithstanding the objections to the bill he had heard, he still retained the opinion he formerly expressed that the bill ought to pass.

EARL GRANVILLE thought the House had advanced a stage beyond the time for the discussion of this bill. He thought a compromise had been come to on the question. But it was alleged that Mr. Bright's letter had made a difference. He did, however, most earnestly protest against that sort of omnipotence given to Mr. Bright by permitting any joke that he might be inclined to make to influence their Lordships to alter their determination.

Lord CAIRNS thought the benefits obtainable by this bill were too small to justify a great change in the Constitution, and that at this late period of the Session it would be unwise to send this bill down to the other House; and therefore he should support the amendment.

EARL RUSSELL having replied,

Lord DENMAN opposed the bill, and thought that the introduction of twenty-eight life peers, who would doubtless be talking peers, would entirely alter the character of that House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 77; against it, 106: majority against the third reading, 29. The bill was consequently lost.

## THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. After explaining the provisions of the bill, he said he must be understood as making his statement on the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. They proposed by that bill to abolish imprisonment for simple debt, but they provided that persons who contracted debts negligently or recklessly should be liable to a minimum of six weeks imprisonment, rising in degree with their criminality in fraud, concealment of property, or improperly making away with it. They proposed, however, to leave the Judges of the county courts the same powers up to £50, which they now possessed up to £20, of imprisoning a debtor up to six weeks for not obeying the order of the Court; but, in order to put that power in motion, the creditor must prove that since the order was made the debtor has had the power of paying the money and refused to do so.

After some discussion the bill was read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. OTWAY, in reply to Mr. BAZLEY, said the Spanish Government had expressed their readiness to enter into negotiations for a commercial treaty having for one of its bases a reduction in the duty on Spanish wines. It was now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

MR. GLADSTONE appealed to Sir Henry BULWER to withdraw his motion for the production of the papers in reference to the Alabama claims, which stands on the paper for to-morrow, to which Sir Henry assented.

## SUPPLY.

On the report being brought up, Mr. DILLWYN moved that the vote for altering the edifices of the Houses of Parliament and decorating the walls of the central hall with mosaic-work be reduced by £5000.

After some discussion,

MR. GLADSTONE said the principal question was as to contracts being entered into before a vote was taken for that particular service. He admitted there was a rule on the subject, but the rule was not an inflexible one, and it sometimes did happen the public service required that the general rule should not be observed; though, in his opinion, it would be as well if the House came to a definite understanding on this question, which

he admitted, was a grave one. What had been done on the present occasion had been done in conformity with the practice of past years, though he was willing to admit it would be as well if the House prospectively decided on keeping a severe control over contracts. He would in the present case ask the House to accept a reduction of the votes to the extent asked, which he thought would satisfy the mover of the question before the contract was made.

MR. W. HUNT said that if the present vote was suffered to pass there would be an end to the responsibility of the House over the control of the public expenditure.

MR. LOWE said Mr. W. Hunt did the very thing he censured the Government for doing. He entered into a contract without the consent of Parliament.

MR. W. HUNT explained that the charge was made under a mistake.

The House divided—For the reduction, 97; against, 187: majority against the reduction, 90.

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to a solemn demand from Dr. Playfair that he would inform the House if he had really refused to "consent to the appropriation of public money towards the monument of a private citizen," he boldly avowed that he did make that very refusal. Not only that; he said, "I hold in my hand a list of the statues in London, and—passing by kings—I find that statues have been erected wholly or partly by Parliamentary grant in the exceptional cases of Lord Nelson and Sir John Franklin." We read that the irreverent expression "passing by kings" was received in the House of Commons with "laughter," but can scarcely believe that what really passed through the House was not a thrill of horror. Mr. Lowe went on to say that the practice of England had always been to make more of duty than of glory, and that a nation which was prodigal of its rewards was not in the ascending scale. And, horrible to state, this sentiment was received with "cheers."

There is no doubt that Mr. Lowe is right in saying that the State should not be expected to erect statues to private citizens, however illustrious; but one cannot help thinking—since Mr. Lowe is too acute a man really to rest a case upon a false distinction—that even now we have not got the whole of his thought frankly stated. Plainly, the distinction between a public and a private citizen is impossible of definition, and one would very much like to drive the right hon. gentleman into a corner by proposing a Parliamentary grant for a statue to some distinguished public man who has not yet been named for the honour. Will no member take upon himself the duty of drawing Mr. Lowe out by Socratic interpellations? Depend upon it, he is a sad heretic, if you could only put him through his political catechism; but he is quite shrewd enough to decline coming out of the clouds in order to be committed to the flames; so we must trust to chance for occasional glimpses into the penetralia of his creed.

#### THE LOUNGER.

At the Islington County Court, on Tuesday last, the Registrar, Mr. Cheere, gave judgment in a case which he characterised as of special interest on account of the curious grouping of facts appearing in evidence. The case is quite a story in itself, and, as it has not been reported in any of the daily papers, so far as I know, perhaps you will allow me to recapitulate the leading facts. A Mr. Pendleton, a "watch-index maker" (not a watchmaker), many years since made for himself, as an amateur, a gold watch, and thereon engraved his name and address. He was unwise enough to take it, ten years ago, to a political meeting in Clerkenwell, where the possession was changed in due course. Mr. Pendleton applied in vain to the police, who advertised a most minute description, such as only maker could furnish, in the *Hue and Cry*. No trace of the missing watch was found till a few weeks since, when a stranger called at Mr. Pendleton's place of business and handed to him his own gold watch to be repaired. The stranger, a Mr. Birnbaum, had thought it advisable that it should be repaired by the maker. Mr. Pendleton, upon thus finding his watch in his own hands once more, did what any honest man might fairly do, and insisted on retaining possession. Hence arose a suit. Mr. Birnbaum proved that the watch had been given to him by his brother, who, in turn, proved that he had bought it of an indiarubber merchant. The merchant came forward and deposed that he had purchased it of a watchmaker in the Walworth-road. The locality is curiously important to the sequel. The watchmaker appeared and testified that he had bought the watch at a sale of unredeemed pledges by auction in Gracechurch-street, in the city of London. Now, the law in such case is, that a sale by "market overt"—i.e., in public market—or in a shop "in the city of London," vests a right in the purchaser even to stolen goods, unless the thief be prosecuted to conviction; and here arose a curious problem for solution. The merchant had not sold the watch from a shop. The watchmaker had sold it from a shop, but at Walworth—beyond the City privilege. The auctioneer had sold it (if the evidence was conclusive) in the city of London. But is an auction-room a shop—or, otherwise, a market overt? Mr. Cheere adjourned the cause while he set industriously to work to solve this problem. Having ransacked the English text-books in vain, he sought the aid of an American work by Judge Storey "On the Sale of Personal Property." There he found what he wanted in the form of a reference to the original "Pawnbrokers' Act" of James I, cap. 21. There it is specially enacted that the sale of goods wrongfully obtained to a pawnbroker in London, or within two miles thereof, does not alter the property. So the Registrar held, firstly, that an auction-room is not a shop; secondly, if so, that the auctioneer sold as agent for the pawnbroker, on whom possession did not confer ownership. So Mr. Pendleton, who conclusively proved his title to his watch by production of the *Hue and Cry* with the description of it, was adjudged in the right to detain it.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

The *Cornhill Magazine* this month is singularly varied. There are capital papers on Andrew Marvell, on Iceland, and other topics. The essays by "A Cynic" are apparently intended to be an institution in this magazine, for here is an amusing one upon Useless Knowledge. Two or three sentences in particular caught my eye, "There is no room for the anthropophagi, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders—Prester John and the land of Eldorado have not so much as an unoccupied acre of land left to hold on by." It struck me at once that I had recently read something very like this, and, in fact I had. In a queer book, called "Chancer's England," by a man named Browne, in a chapter entitled "Wonder, Knowledge, Belief, and Criticism," I find the following among other sentences rather similar to a few in the paper before me:—"In what corner of the world could Prester John now hide for long? or the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders?" Of course there is nothing in this: it is a coincidence of no moment whatever, even if it is also a reminiscence; but one could not help noticing it.

Aspects of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I may note that the hint contained in the first number of the new series, and signed "An Ex-M.P." with regard to the placing of shrubs along the river terrace of the Westminster Palace, has been carried out, as anybody may see who looks.

*Belgravia* contains some good matter. Mr. George Stott is a very thoughtful and admirable writer, whose hand I should like to recognise much more frequently in current literature. In a paper on "Intellect and Cruelty" he maintains that people with brains are, as a rule, incapable of intense cruelty unless they think the end they have in view cannot be obtained without it. There was a time when I should have agreed with this view; but my present opinion is that it will not stand the test of experience. It seems to me an undeniable fact that in a large proportion of the human race of all grades of intellect there is a tendency to inflict pain gratuitously—or, in other words, great numbers of our fellow-creatures, intellectual as well as unintellectual, are so constituted by nature that to inflict pain is in and by itself a source of pleasure. I have no more doubt of this, than I have that some people are born tall and some short.

I know, Mr. Editor, that it is not usual to notice books in this

particular portion of your Paper; but perhaps you will permit me for once to depart from ordinary practice that I may say a kind word about a little volume of poems which has just fallen into my hands. The book—which has apparently been printed for private circulation only, as it bears no publisher's name, and consequently does not challenge formal criticism—is entitled "Rhymes and Sonnets," the author being Mr. Robert C. F. Hannay, a younger brother of Mr. James Hannay, a gentleman well and favourably known in English literature, and for several years a contributor to your own columns. Your readers will therefore, I think, be pleased to learn that another member of the family evinces, though in modest, unassuming fashion, a taste for letters and a degree of talent that may yet add to the already high reputation of the name he bears. The little volume is in two divisions; first come a series of some twenty neat poems on a variety of subjects, chiefly domestic; and then follow thirty-three sonnets on themes suggested by the war in the Crimea, and entitled "Sebastopol Sonnets." The interest attaching to most of these last-mentioned poems has, perhaps, to some extent passed away, but that does not detract from the fine tone of feeling that pervades them; and of the "Rhymes," there are some on topics the interest of which never fades. Of this class, I may mention "Chatterbox," a piece that will be sure to touch the heart of every mother, and the hearts of many fathers too. This poem opens in these terms:—

I've a wee bit lassie, scarce three years old,  
With bonnie blue eyes and locks of gold;  
Spry as a squirrel, sly as a fox,  
And we've christened our darling Chatterbox.

And in justification of the name, we are told that you may

Stop the sea as it flows up the sand,  
Stop the wind with a wave of your hand,  
Stop the river that runs on the rocks,—  
I defy you to stop my Chatterbox.

Are there not Chatterboxes of this order to make gladsome most households, and are not those households dull that lack them? I should like, however, if you can spare the space, to quote one entire piece, as a specimen of what Mr. Robert Hannay can do. It is entitled

#### RED LEAVES.

The year is on the wane,  
Red leaves are scant on the trees,  
The fields are vacant of grain,  
A chill is over the seas.

There are solemn memories  
Haunting the heart and brain;

List to the wind on the roof, theplash of the dreary rain.

The year is wearing away,  
There's a crystal over the rills;  
Dead are theilles of May,

The purple heath of the hills.

The little maiden chills,

Amid shadows long and grey;

List to the rain on the roof, the breeze on the window-sills.

Young was she and fair,

With health in her sweet eyes;

We have sore need of prayer,

For beauty sickens and dies.

'Twas a sorrowful season of sighs,

When we missed the gleam of her hair;

List to the wind on the roof, the rush of the rain from the skies.

The year will soon be dead,

Desolate are the leas;

The swallows long have fled

To summer climes and seas.

Pitiless blows the breeze,

Pitiless are the skies;

Did love forsake the world when death closed those fond eyes?

I may remark, in conclusion, that Mr. Hannay, like most young poets, is least successful in his most ambitious efforts; and I certainly do not think the opening piece, "Lathom House," altogether merits the place of honour assigned to it. Many who admire the heroic conduct of the lady who so gallantly defended Lord Derby's Lancashire mansion against the Roundheads will nevertheless perhaps be inclined to deem somewhat obsolete the political sentiments that permeate the poem. Still, there is no reason why Mr. Hannay should not have his leanings in politics as well as the rest of us; but, for my part, I like his home pieces by far the best, and hope to see something more in the same line from his pen by and by. It is proper to add, perhaps, that most of the poems here collected together had previously appeared in print.

AT THE CONCOURS REGIONAL AT BEAUVAIS, held lately, at which the Emperor and Empress were present, the first-prize gold medal for steam-ploughing, and the first prize gold medal for steam road-rollers, were presented by the Emperor to English exhibitors, Messrs. Aveling and Porter.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE was laid on Wednesday of a new workhouse for the Huddersfield Union, which is to be erected at a cost of £24,000. With the hospital and infestions-wards, accommodation will be provided for more than 400 inmates.

CONFERENCE, over which Earl Grosvenor presided, assembled on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to take measures for the better distribution of charity and for the repression of mendicity. A scheme, which has been in successful operation in Blackheath and Marylebone, was submitted to the meeting and approved. A hope was expressed that similar organisations would shortly be in existence throughout the metropolis.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Persia, Mr. C. Alison, C.B., has arrived in London, charged, it is said, with diplomatic business. It is stated to be not unlikely that during Mr. Alison's present stay the Government will be assisted by his advice in forming some conclusion on the propriety of allowing British officers to be employed in drilling and officering the Persian army. Other questions also touching the extension of our friendly relations with the Shah will probably be settled in due course.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID AND BENEFIT OF DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—The new premises of this association, at 98, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, were opened on Thursday afternoon by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. Captain J. W. Watkins, the hon. secretary, read a statement of the committee, upon whom had devolved the conduct of the association. Lord Shaftesbury said he rejoiced at the growth of such institutions, the necessity for which could not be denied by anyone acquainted with the metropolis and the requirements of young women in the class of life of those for whose advancement the institution was established. He trusted that the Saturday half-holiday would be carried out amongst those young women. A luncheon terminated the proceedings.

PERMANENT CONSEQUENCES OF PROFILIGATE WAR EXPENDITURE AND PERIODICAL INVASION PANICS.—In an interesting paper on War Taxation recently read before the National Reform Union, at Manchester, Mr. William Stokes presented the following suggestive table, showing that the industry, trade, and manufactures of Great Britain are more shackled and burdened by needless taxation than those of any other nation:—

	National Debt.	Amount per Head.
1. Ducal Hesse	228,916	0 5 4
2. Sweden	4,114,880	1 0 0
3. Norway	1,854,157	1 1 10
4. Chili, South America	2,933,405	1 15 0
5. Prussia (1866)	42,123,064	1 15 8
6. Turkey	69,142,270	1 19 1
7. Oldenburg	621,585	2 1 2
8. Electoral Hesse	1,845,832	2 9 6
9. Brazil	30,762,289	3 1 3
10. Hanover	6,423,955	3 3 6
11. Russia	274,544,770	3 14 1
12. Wirtemberg	7,033,911	3 19 6
13. Saxony	9,912,049	4 4 10
14. Belgium	25,070,021	5 0 7
15. Brunswick	1,707,707	5 16 5
16. Bavaria	29,669,267	6 3 5
17. Baden	9,256,728	6 9 6
18. Austria	268,965,064	7 5 3
19. Denmark	14,862,465	8 18 9
20. Italy	211,503,298	9 8 3
21. Portugal	42,930,472	9 17 4
22. Spain	163,927,471	10 4 6
23. Greece	14,000,000	12 15 3
24. France	566,680,057	14 18 9
25. Hamburg	4,222,897	16 16 5
26. United States	579,880,391	18 18 9
27. Holland	81,799,799	21 17 10
28. Great Britain	797,031,650	26 10 0

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, with the Royal family at Windsor, and Prince and Princess Christian, will to-day leave for Osborne, and remain there till the middle of August. The Queen will then pay a second visit to Balmoral, and will not return to London before the last week of October or first week in November.

HER MAJESTY has indicated her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on Mr. Peter Coats, whose many princely acts of liberality have rendered his name "a household word" in his native town of Paisley.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES opened the Lynn new dock on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses were presented with an address at the Townhall. The town was en fete.

PRINCESSES HELENA AND LOUISA, on Monday, distributed the prizes in connection with the Prince Consort's Windsor Association in the Home Park. The successful exhibitors received a prize in money, and a certificate with the Queen's signature attached.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is gazetted one of the Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Two sub-Lieutenants, named respectively Clark and Hodgson, are gazetted to the rank of Lieutenant, having been specially promoted for gallantry in cutting out an Arab slave-ship at Zanzibar.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT is said to have the intention of creating a foreign legion, to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Suez and Ismail, and its special mission will be to guard the canal and the isthmus.

EARL FITZWILLIAM has given a large plot of ground, situated at Swinton Bridge, near Sheffield, for the site of a chapel for the Primitive Methodists.

THE EARL OF KELLIE was, on Wednesday, elected to fill the vacancy in the number of Scottish representative peers. The only Lords present were the Duke of Buccleuch and the newly-elected representative peer.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY PRESCOTT, K.C.B., one of the few men living who were present at the battle of Trafalgar, was, on Monday last, knocked down by a cab while crossing the road near Charing-cross. We are happy to state that the gallant Admiral, who received the prompt attention of Dr. Julius-Levy, has not sustained any serious injury.

GENERAL GARIBALDI has intimated to a friend in the north of England that he will visit this country during the present year.

THE HON. CHARLES SPRING RICE is to succeed Mr. James Murray as Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. The Hon. C. Spring Rice has been in the Foreign Department since the year 1839, and was appointed a senior clerk in March, 1857.

PROFESSOR SYME, on account of ill-health, is about to resign the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He has held the appointment since 1833.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY has given another million dollars to his American Southern Education Fund, the entire fund being now two millions, and the annual income 130,000 dollars. Mr. Peabody is in very poor health, and quite feeble, at Salem, in Massachusetts.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S CONVALESCENT HOME has been honoured by her Majesty's approval, and aided by a Royal donation of £100 towards its funds. Her Majesty has also evinced her kindly interest in the objects of the institution by presenting for the use of the inmates of the Home a copy of her Journal, with an autograph inscription.

BARON GUSTAVE DE ROTHSCHILD has purchased the Duchess de Baufremont's mansion in the Champs Elysées for 2,800,000f.

THE OVEREND AND GURNEY TRIAL was postponed on Tuesday until the December sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench, when the prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the grant of 1000 rupees to aid in the preparation by Mr. J. H. Blochmann of a *catalogue raisonné* of the collection of Arabic and Persian MSS. bought at Delhi (from the prize agents by Major Nassau Lee) on account of Government, after the capture of the city in 1857, and now deposited at Calcutta.

THE BERMUDA DOCK is reported to have arrived at Porto Santo on the 4th inst., and to have departed the same evening, all well, no difficulty having been experienced.

THE FREIGHT ATLANTIC CABLE is again reported to be in steady progress of deposition. At ten a.m. on Wednesday all was going well with the Great Eastern. The signals between ship and shore were perfect

## MONUMENT TO MARSHAL MONCEY.

WHEN shall we be tired of the greatest narrative of modern empire, the story of the military genius by which France, emancipated from the horrors of the Revolution, sought to impose fetters on the rest of Europe? Assuredly the French people themselves are not likely to allow us to forget it. It is told again and again in their institutions, their observances, and the public monuments which adorn the streets of Paris; and now that they are again under the influence of the Imperial family they are still less likely to abridge that page of the national history than they might have been at a time when the defeat of the first Napoleon led to a new Constitution and the temporary reaction which was inevitable.

We cannot but regard it as a healthy sign, however, that the latest monument erected in Paris celebrates the valour displayed in the time when the national prestige may be said to have been at its lowest. While the allies were effecting the humiliation of Napoleon by following up their successes to the very gates of Paris, Wellington's army moved slowly but steadily towards Bayonne. As he advanced the old partisans of the Bourbons began to revive; the exiled family was proclaimed, and the white flag floated on the walls of Bordeaux. Napoleon had the advantage over Blucher at Brienne, on Jan. 29, 1814, but was forced to retreat from La Rochière, where the allies had concentrated their forces. He then retired between the Loire and the Marne, with the view of covering Paris, and it was not without great difficulty that Blucher succeeded in penetrating the French line. On March 30 200,000 men arrived under the walls of the capital. The Empress and her son had left it. The defence was wanting in initiative and concert; they were still fighting on the heights, however, during the whole day; but the capitulation could be no longer delayed, and Napoleon, who was approaching with 50,000 men, learnt the sad tidings at Fontainebleau. On March 31, 1814, the allies entered Paris, in the midst of a profound silence. We all know the rest of that chapter of the Imperial history—the desertion of Napoleon by the Senate, his banishment to Elba, the restoration of the Bourbons. The last short but brilliant story ended in a fresh occupation of the capital by the allies, when the great battle had decided the fate of Europe against the Emperor, whose hundred days made one of the most wonderful episodes in the world's history.

It is, however, to commemorate the struggle of March 30, 1814—the day before the first occupation of Paris—that the monument represented in our Engraving has been erected. We may imagine the desperate conflict which went on during the whole of that day, when the defenders of the city strove, and for a time successfully, to stem the tide that eventually bore them down. In many places the struggle went on between the 24,000 French, who were opposed to the army of the allies. At Belleville, under the command of Marmont, in the Plain of St. Denis, between La Chapelle and Villette, under that of Mortier, whose men fought with devoted ardour; but it was at Belleville and the environs, on the plateau of Romainville, the slopes of Menilmontant, at St. Chaumont, Pantin, and Près-Saint-Gervais, that the greatest efforts of the invaders were made and the struggle was fiercest. Step by step they advanced, however, and in the evening the Russians under Paskiewitch lay in heaps of dead. At Villette, which Mortier lost, retook, and lost again, the engagement lasted many hours. On the other hand, Lanjeron, a Frenchman who had become a Russian, established himself without much trouble on the heights of Montmartre, only finding there a few ineffective pieces of artillery. Thence he endeavoured to force an entrance by the barrier at Clichy, but met with a desperate resistance, in which the scholars of the Polytechnique greatly distinguished themselves along with the National Guard, who were commanded by Marshal Moncey. The Marshal defended the position with the utmost resolution, and such was the spirit of his troops that the allies sustained terrible loss, and had not succeeded in gaining their point when the capitulation was made, and the French Commander received orders to cease from the struggle. At the entrance of the Wood of Vincennes 270 boys of the Polytechnique worked a battery of cannon during the greater part of the day, and the monument which is now erected to Marshal Moncey recalls their heroic courage by the figure of one of their number who has fallen a victim to the conflict which raged at this spot. Our Engraving represents the fine group surmounting the pedestal which is erected on the site of the old Clichy barrier. It consists of an

impersonation of the City of Paris defended by Marshal Moncey, who protects her with his arm and sword. As a fine and spirited representation of the event it is designed to commemorate, this colossal monument is amongst the most successful efforts of M. Doublemard, who has already become famous for great historical mementos.

## METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS CHORAL FESTIVAL.

LAST Saturday afternoon Mr. G. W. Martin gave an open-air

of Spring;" "The Campbells are Comin';" "The Men of Harlech;" "Forward;" and "God Save the Queen."

Some of the pieces were remarkably well sung and produced a corresponding effect, while some others were less satisfactory. Among the sacred compositions most striking for precision were the hymn, "Brightest and Best," and the brief "Hallelujah," to Dr. Bonar's words, the first harmonised, the last composed by Mr. Martin. The most successful numbers in the secular part were "Home, Sweet Home," the "Echo Chorus" from the music to "Macbeth," Mendelssohn's beautiful part-song

"The Sweet Return of Spring," and "The Men of Harlech." The first two were encored and repeated. The best executed of all was "The Men of Harlech," sung with infinite spirit; but the most gratifying to connoisseurs must have been the part-song of Mendelssohn, which, under the circumstances, was given with remarkable delicacy. It should be remembered that it is much more difficult to control a host of singers, especially with a vast number of children among them, in the open air than in an inclosed space, however extensive; and, on the whole, Mr. Martin may fairly be complimented on the result of a somewhat hazardous undertaking. The choral music was varied at intervals by some lively music from the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards (bandmaster, J. C. Van Maanen), stationed in the kiosk to the west of the conservatory. Altogether, the day was thoroughly enjoyable, and the success was so decided that, as we are informed, other performances of the kind, under the direction of Mr. Martin, are already in contemplation.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT EARLSWOOD.

IN our last week's Number we published an account of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Earlswood, for the purpose of laying the memorial-stone of some additional buildings to the asylum for idiots there. We now place before our readers an Engraving illustrative of the interesting event.

## ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM IN RUSSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., gives the subjoined account of a little bit of business in the disestablishing if not disendowing line lately effected by the Czar:—

"While your Lords and Commons are wrangling over the disestablishment of the small Protestant Church in Ireland, the Autocratic Government of this empire has published, with calm dignity, a ukase by which the hereditary Levitical character of the Russo-Greek priesthood—numbering nearly 700,000, with their families—is for ever abolished! In any other country such a sweeping measure would have constituted either a revolution or a coup-d'état. Here it is prepared in silence, unexpectedly published with the Imperial signature, and passes almost unnoticed amidst the other great reforms of the present reign. These remarks are not meant to be disparaging to popular institutions, but rather to illustrate how little *kudos* enlightened autocrats and their Ministers obtain for great measures. Of all the journals in Russia, the *Moscow Gazette* has alone spoken of the ukase in a tone befitting its solemnity and importance, and your readers will probably be glad to have some extracts from it.

"It was about the time of Peter the Great that the priestly character first became hereditary in Russia, and formed a caste among the lower classes of the population. This saved it from becoming a theocracy, while it lowered the social dignity

of the Church. Deprived partly of civil rights, this Levitical caste increased in numbers and in poverty, until it became the chief care of the bishops to devise the means of feeding the clerical *proletariat*, which, to some extent, stood towards them in the same relation as the serfs once did to their lords. The Church became simply a means of providing for the wants of those who were hereditarily attached to her service. Its temples at last came to form part of the dowry of 'maidens of the priestly class.' I may here mention that no priest could get a living until he had married. Indeed, he could rarely get a parish except through marriage with a lady possessing a reversionary interest in some living or educated at one of the schools for poor daughters of the clergy, who were thus worked off the charity list. Another great evil of this arrangement was that it prevented the recruitment of the clergy from among the better-educated classes.

"Seldom has any great reform so carefully avoided the infringement of justice in respect to vested interests. The children of the clergy lose none of their rights with the abolition

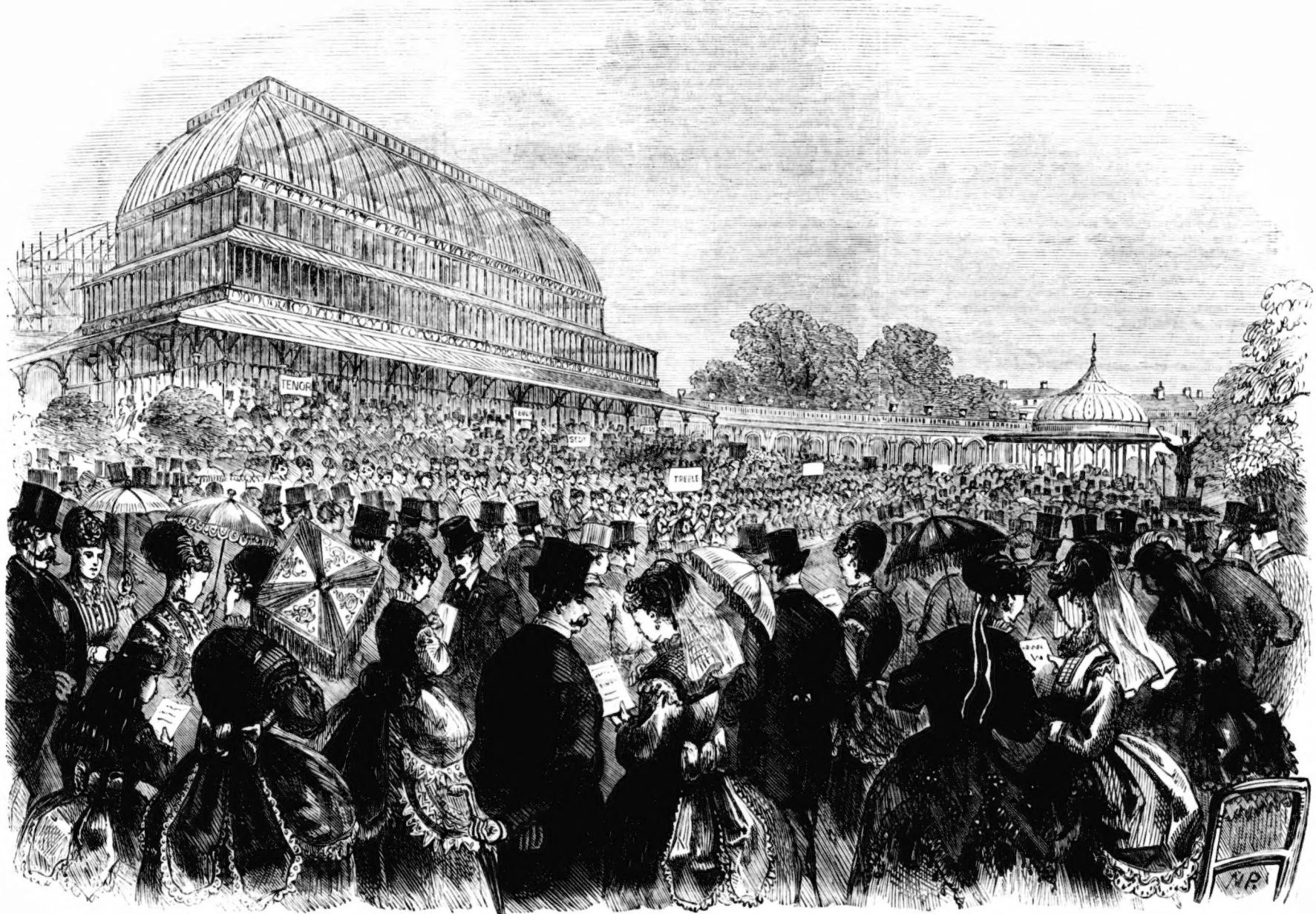


MONUMENT TO MARSHAL MONCEY IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEFENCE OF PARIS IN 1814.

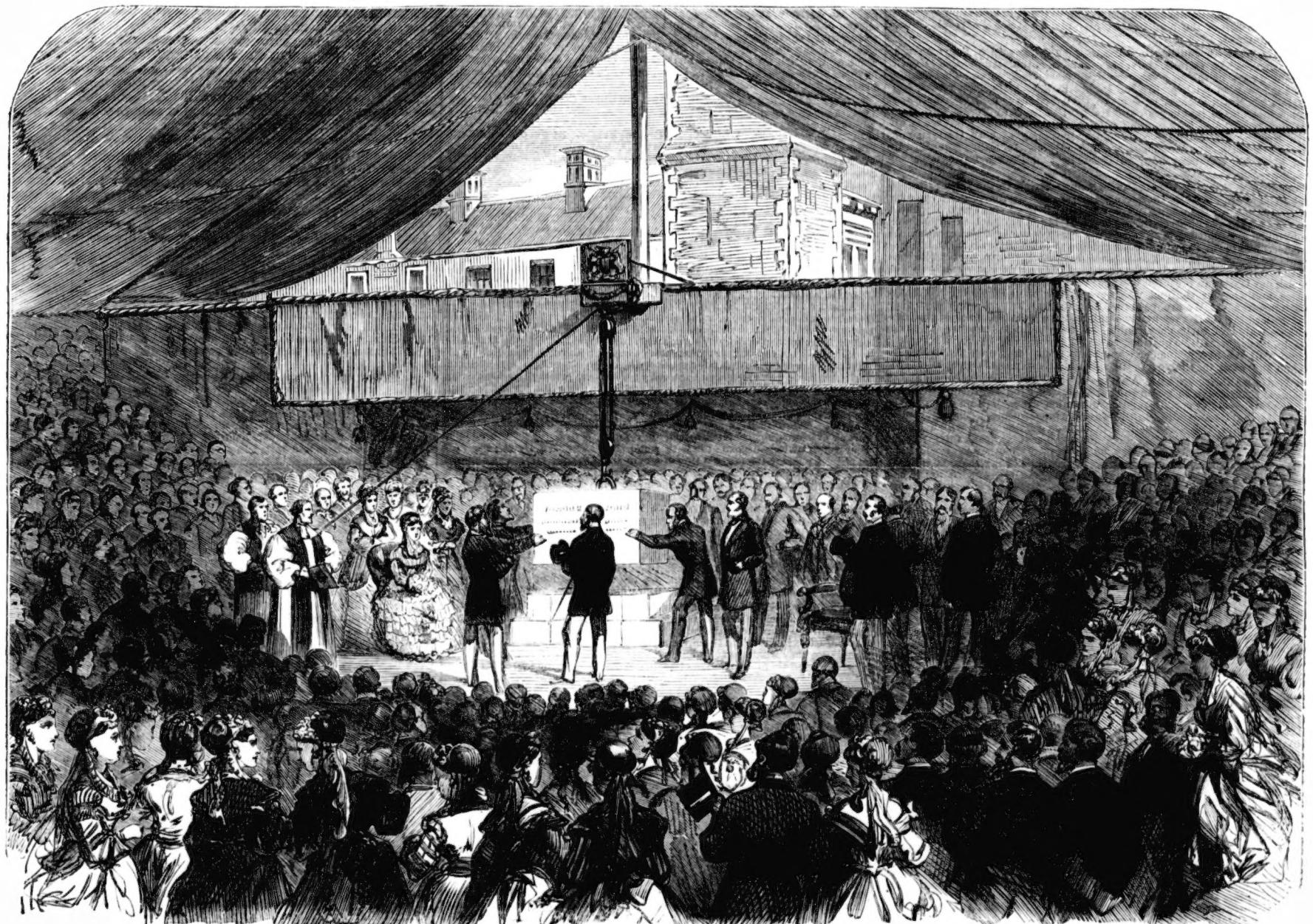
choral concert in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. The weather was fine, and the gardens were densely crowded. The chorus, consisting of 5000 voices, included the juvenile pupils, girls and boys, whom Mr. Martin has for twelve years been training up as singers at the metropolitan schools, united with the adult members of his own National Choral Society, whose oratorio concerts, &c., at Exeter Hall are familiar to the lovers of sacred music. Chairs were placed for the performers on the conservatory terrace, Mr. Martin conducting from a raised stand in front, and within such convenient distance that he could see and be seen more or less readily by all. The following was the programme:—

SACRED.—"Awake, my Glory" (composed by the late Prince Consort); "Brightest and Best;" "Hallelujah;" "How Calmly the Evening;" "Hark, the Vesper Hymn!" and "Hosanna."

SECULAR.—"The Last Rose of Summer;" "Home, Sweet Home;" "The Echo Chorus" ("Macbeth"); "The Sweet Return



GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL IN THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, JULY 2, 1869.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT EARLSWOOD: LAYING THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

tion of the hereditary character of the clerical office. If born of priests or deacons they will in future have the status of 'personal nobility' (i.e., the social position of gentry), while those of parents who are lower in the hierarchy are now placed on an equality with the upper grade of the mercantile class. They are to continue to have the benefit of the charitable and educational establishments hitherto maintained for the clergy. Another important feature in the new ukase is the better provision which it makes for the maintenance of the priesthood. Their poverty has been principally due to the excessive number both of parishes and priests, the former having been created for the latter. There is to be a new distribution of cures, on the basis of population, facility of communication between villages, the moral condition of parishioners, &c. Each parish will be served only by an 'incumbent' and 'psalmist,' the office of deacon being abolished except in the capitals and in cathedrals, where a greater number of priests can also be attached; and no priestly office can in future be held under the age of thirty.

Considering the magnitude of the change involved in an institution which has hitherto been the mainstay of autocracy, it is astonishing that so little should be said about it, beyond the article from which the above has been abridged. Well may the *Moscow Gazette* call this act the 'emancipation of the clergy,' and render homage to the Monarch who has had the courage to say, 'So be it.' Another important alteration in the ecclesiastical laws of Russia is about to be submitted to the Emperor for approval. It admits of civil marriages in the case of Russian Dissenters who do not acknowledge the orthodox sacraments, and is calculated to obviate a great amount of immorality among a large and not unimportant class of the population."

#### LIBERAL CLERGY AND CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT.

The gentlemen who have signed the following petition are clergymen who last year declared themselves in favour of the Irish Church Bill. They now equally declare themselves opposed to concurrent endowment:—

TO THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, ETC.

We, the undersigned clergymen of the Church of England, pray your Lordships not to sanction in the Irish Church Bill, now before you, any provision inconsistent with the clause in the preamble, which provides that the surplus funds of the Church shall not be applied 'for the maintenance of any Church or clergy, or any other ministry, nor for the teaching of religion.'

STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A., Minister of St. James's Chapel, York-street.

H. R. HAWEIS, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone.

J. R. GREEN, M.A., Librarian of Lambeth.

E. G. HANCOCK, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

JAMES COPNER, M.A., Vicar of Elston, Bedford.

JOHN CONGREVE, M.A., Rector of Tooting Graveney.

CHAS. HOWES, M.A., late Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and of Dulwich College, Surrey.

W. R. C. TILSON-MARSH, Bart., M.A., Shetham Manor.

JOHN BROWN MCLELLAN, M.A., Vicar of Bottisham, near Cambridge.

THOMAS RUSSELL, M.A., Head Master of Magdalene College School, Brackley.

PHILIP HAINS, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Wigan.

CHARLES ANDERSON, M.A., St. Bartholomew's, Brighton, Curate of St. Paul's.

P. B. BRODIE, M.A., Vicar of Rowington, Warwick.

C. KEGAN PAUL, Vicar of Sturminster, Marshall, Dorset.

JOHN BEDFORD, M.A., Curate of Scarborough.

C. DARBY READ, M.A., late Rector of Stow Bedon, Norfolk.

THOMAS PRIESTLY, Curate of St. Paul's, Bethnal-green.

THOMAS FOWLER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford.

ALAN GARDNER CORNWALL, M.A., Rector of Beverston, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

G. W. KITCHIN, M.A., formerly Censor of Christ Church, Oxford.

STOPFORD J. RAM, M.A., Rector of Pavement, Bedford.

E. B. REID, M.A., late Chaplain to H. M.'s troops, Hounslow.

D. M. SALTER, M.A., Rector of South Farmbridge, Essex.

A MURDER, the evident result of a public-house quarrel, has been committed at Uxbridge. Two young men, named Murray and Redrup, had been drinking together, when a slight disagreement took place between them. They, however, appear to have gone together to Murray's lodgings, and there, shortly afterwards, Redrup was found with his throat cut. Murray, who at once gave himself up to the police, was on Wednesday day brought before the magistrates, and remanded for the result of the Coroner's inquest.

NATIVE WIT.—A gentleman advertises as follows in a Bournemouth publication:—"An Oxford University man (Graduate in double hon.), spending a part of the long vacation at Bournemouth, will be glad during that time to read with pupils for Immatriculations, Responsions, Mod., Classical or Math. Honors, or for the Civil Service; also, German and French (his native languages), and Hebrew. Also Lady Pupils." A man who can read "also lady pupils" must be a smart fellow; but when we learn that he has a dourly born mouth, inasmuch as both German and French are his native languages, we can only conclude that a gentleman who hints he was born both in Germany and France must hail from Ireland.—*Fun.*

ORTHODOX FELONS.—Some Presbyterian convicts in the Irish prison of Spike Island objected—so their chaplain reports—to the use of hymns in lieu of psalms, for the psalms were "inspired," the hymns not. In these days of Colenso and other critics, it is gratifying to find such superior testimony upon a disputed point; and if the incarcerated gentlemen would go further, and give us their unbiased opinion on other parts of the Old Testament, we should all profit. For instance, in the twentieth chapter of Exodus there is a text, still occasionally quoted, "Thou shalt not steal." Might we ask our Christian brethren whether that passage ever came under their notice, and whether the fact was never borne in upon them, that it also was "inspired"? We are, perhaps, ungrateful, when we wish that they had noticed it; for if they had we might have been deprived of the inestimable value of their convictions—in every sense of the word. Some people, no doubt, will be gratified to find that even convicts have scruples; others will see in the incident a curious proof that men may cling to dogma long after they have lost the spirit of all creeds.—*Telegraph.*

SWORDSMANSHIP IN THE ARMY.—A royal warrant has been issued authorising prizes to be given in the Army for good swordsmanship and lance-practice under certain regulations which are to be laid down by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief from time to time. The first prize is to be given to the best swordsman of each regiment in which all the squadrons shall have competed with an average of at least forty men, a squadron in the household cavalry, or sixty men in other regiments, and will consist of £5 and a badge of cross swords and crown worked in gold, to be worn on the left arm. The second prize is to be awarded to the best swordsman in each squadron, and will consist of £3 and a badge of cross swords worked in gold. The third prize will be given to swordsmen in each squadron, in the proportion of one prize for every twenty men competing, in addition to the holders of the first and second prizes, and will consist of £1 10s. and a badge of cross swords worked in worsted. No two of the above prizes will be held by the same soldier. Similar prizes will be given for good lance-practice in lance regiments.

SERIOUS COMPLAINT AGAINST A WORKHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Lenkster held an adjourned inquest, on Tuesday, at Camden Town, respecting the death of a woman named Mary Allen, who died in the St. Pancras Workhouse. It appeared from the evidence that the woman was admitted into the infirmary on May 28, suffering, as she stated, from "scarlatina and bodily weakness," but, according to Mr. Harley, the medical gentleman in charge of the infirmary at the time, from catarrh. She was discharged on June 4, and ordered outdoor relief. On the 20th she again became so ill that she had to be readmitted to the infirmary. On the following day she became delirious, and had to be removed to the insane ward, and a few days afterwards she died from erysipelas. Dr. Ellis, the resident medical officer of the infirmary, who succeeded Mr. Harley, said that before her death the woman told him that about June 13 she requested Mr. Harley to send her to the infirmary, but he did not do so till the 20th. He thought the woman ought to have been admitted earlier. The master of the house had also told him that Allen had implored Mr. Harley to allow her to remain in the infirmary, but that her request was refused. Dr. Ellis and Dr. Hill, the resident medical officers at the workhouse, both stated that Mr. Harley had told them that he had been sent into the infirmary by some of the guardians purposely to clear it of patients. This statement, however, Mr. Harley declared to be a falsehood. The Coroner, in summing up, said the question was whether Mr. Harley had, for the purpose of clearing the infirmary, improperly discharged the deceased, and thus caused her death. The jury, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:—"That Mary Allen died from natural causes, but that her death was accelerated by being turned out of the infirmary, before she was sufficiently cured by Mr. Harley." The Coroner said that this was a verdict of manslaughter, and was against the weight of evidence; that if they imputed blame he must commit Mr. Harley; and that the verdict was inconsistent, as it could not be a "natural" death if it were "accelerated" by anything. After some discussion, a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was agreed to, with the following addendum:—"That the conduct of Mr. Harley, the house surgeon, in ordering Mary Allen out of the infirmary before she was wholly cured, was improper and dangerous."

#### THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THE following statement will show the most important of the changes which the Lords' Committee has made in the Irish Church Bill as finally passed by the House of Commons:—

By clause 2 the disestablishment of the Irish Church was to take effect on Jan. 1, 1871. On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury the date was fixed a year later—1872.

Clause 13 provided that, on and after Jan. 1, 1871, no archbishop or bishop, as such, should be summoned to or be qualified to sit in the House of Lords. An amendment proposed by Lord Clancarty continues to every living Irish prelate the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords.

Clause 14 provided for the payment to the bishops and clergy of annuities *equal in amount to the incomes they now enjoy*, "after deducting all rates and taxes, except income or property tax, salaries of permanent curates, payments to diocesan schoolmasters, and other outgoings to which such holder is liable by law." An amendment was carried by the Bishop of Peterborough to the effect that the annuities should be paid free from any deductions on account of the tax which is now paid by the clergy to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and which represents an annual sum of £19,000. On the motion of the same prelate, it was resolved that no deductions be made for visitation fees and other payments for the maintenance of registrars and ecclesiastical courts.

On clause 23, which proposed that, with the consent of the incumbents and the future representative body of the Church, individual annuities might be commuted by the payment to that body of a lump sum representing their present value, Lord Carnarvon carried an amendment providing that the capital sum to be paid by the Commissioners should be equal to fourteen times the yearly value of each income or life interest thus dealt with, and that individual incumbents should deal with the representatives of the Church body, and not with the three Commissioners.

Clause 27 provided that, on the application of the new Church body, the glebe houses should be vested in them, on the payment of ten times the annual value of the site of such ecclesiastical residence estimated as land; and that where there was a building charge on the same they should have the option of paying either that charge or ten times the annual value of the residence, with the garden and curtilage, as estimated by the general tenement valuation. On the motion of Lord Salisbury, all the words requiring *payments* to be made for the parsonages and glebes were omitted.

Clause 29 fixed the year 1660 as the date at which private endowments were to be reserved for the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved that 1560 be substituted for that date, and that the Commissioners should be authorised to decide what endowments were private upon evidence not strictly legal. Lord Granville offered a lump sum of half a million to extinguish all private endowments, and the Archbishop withdrew his amendment. The Government proposal has yet to be decided upon. Another amendment of the Archbishop, conferring on the Irish Church the Royal grants or Ulster glebes without price, was passed.

Clause 68 authorised the appropriation of the surplus to the support of infirmaries, hospitals, lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, and other benevolent purposes. An amendment carried by Lord Cairns omits these words, and leaves the surplus to be appropriated as Parliament may hereafter determine.

Their Lordships' gifts to the future Church body may be roughly thus estimated:—Lord Carnarvon's amendment gives £1,200,000; Marquis of Salisbury's and Bishop of Peterborough's, £1,000,000; Archbishop of Canterbury's, £1,000,000; Earl of Limerick's, £500,000; Marquis of Salisbury's (glebe-houses), £250,000: total, £3,950,000. Thus about one half of the surplus, quite independent of the full satisfaction of all life interests, is made over in perpetuity to the 700,000 Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland and their clergy.

AN EXCURSION-TRAIN IN COLLISION.—An alarming accident occurred on Tuesday, on the North-Eastern Railway, to an excursion-train from Doncaster to Scarborough. A "pick-up" train from York had called at Castle Howard, and a portion of the wagons were left on the main line until some trucks were added from the siding. While the shunting was going on the excursion-train came up and ran into the pick-up train, which, owing to the sharp curve at that point, would be hidden from the driver of the advancing engine. What followed was a scene of wild excitement amongst the affrighted excursionists, several of whom were hurt and some of them much injured. Most of them, however, escaped with only slight bruises.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—On Monday last the Upper School of this College was transferred to the completed wing of the spacious and costly buildings whose imposing facade has for some time past attracted the attention of all visitors proceeding by road to the Crystal Palace. At ten o'clock choral service, with appropriate lessons and psalms, was celebrated in the chapel of the college, after which the boys of the upper school, now increased to two hundred in number, assembled in the quadrangle, and gave three hearty farewell cheers to the old buildings, and then proceeded to take possession of their new domain. Here, after prayers read by the master of the college (Rev. Dr. Carver), the chairman of the board (Rev. W. Rogers), on behalf of the governors of the college, declared the north wing to be open, and the proceedings terminated with a brief address from the master. It is intended to inaugurate the new buildings which, when completed, will be capable of accommodating 700 boys, with a grand ceremonial, of which the present celebration of their partial occupation can only be regarded as a private rehearsal.

A HINT FOR EMIGRANTS.—Throughout the northern and western States of America and Canada there are, in every city and in nearly all the villages, agencies at which arrangements may be made for the passage of anyone in the old world whose presence is wanted by their friends in the new. This method of helping emigration may appear a very beneficial one to all parties concerned; but when the passage of person from Europe to America is prepaid in the latter country the highest rate is always charged for it. Should the money, on the contrary, be sent through a banker or merchant to the intending emigrant, he can make a bargain for his passage a day or two before the ship sails (should all the berths not be engaged) much cheaper than his friends thousands of miles away can many weeks before it is wanted. A few months ago I wrote to my friends in America for the means of returning there. Instead of sending a draught for the money, they very unwise deposited it with some ship agents in New York, and paid for a passage for me in a line of steam-ships to that city. The amount they paid for a saloon passage in a line of vessels of small steam-power and great burden was nearly two pounds more than I should have to give for the same class of passage in some of the mail-steamer. In addition to this expense, I was subjected to much inconvenience and loss of time in being identified here. One of the firm of agents told me that I must bring some one with whom he was personally acquainted, who also knew me to be the person I represented myself. After much trouble and delay, and annoyance to some of my friends, and with the assistance of the American Vice-Consul, they were compelled to acknowledge my claim. Had the money been sent through a bank or ordinary channel of commercial business I should have had no difficulty or delay.—*Leisure Hour.*

TURNPPIKES.—The Commons' Select Committee on the annual Turnpike Act Contingence Bill have made their report upon the various trusts named in the schedule to the bill. The Committee state that they have in several cases hesitated to recommend the discontinuance of a trust where otherwise they would have thought it expedient to do so; for the evidence taken has led them to the conclusion that, although the present turnpike system is vexatious in its mode of collection, in many cases costly in its management, as well as arbitrary and partial in its operation, still, in the present state of the highway laws, to abolish turnpike trusts singly, as they become free from debt, is a course often attended with injustice to the parishes on which the liability for future repairs falls, and one which, in some instances at least, leads to the deterioration of the roads. A new and heavy burden is frequently imposed on the ratepayers of the parishes through which the road passes, without relieving them from the obligation of paying tolls on other trusts in their immediate neighbourhood. The Committee are of opinion that a measure dealing with the whole system of the roads in England and North Wales should be brought forward by the Government at the very earliest opportunity; and that in order to render the management of roads, which have ceased to be turnpike roads, efficient and economical, and to secure the equitable distribution of expenses, it is desirable that the area of management should be extended considerably beyond the limits prescribed by the existing law; and, the present Highway Act having proved unsatisfactory, the Committee are of opinion that the operation of any general road measure should be made uniform as far as possible. They add that no greater cases of prospective hardship on parishes came before them than where the line of road, with very heavy mineral and trading traffic between large towns, or to and from railway stations, passed for a considerable distance through agricultural parishes; and they consider that, whatever may be the provisions of a general measure as regards other parts of the country, some special provision will have to be made to meet these cases.

#### THE FIRST OF JULY IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

THE celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne has proved this year an exception to its predecessors in its circumstances, but not in its unfortunate consequences. The day closed with a fatal affray at Portadown, Armagh. In that there was nothing unusual. It would have been extraordinary had no blood been shed; but the collision which had so lamentable a result was not, as in other years, between Protestants and Roman Catholics, but between Protestants and the police. This is a novel and significant feature in the rioting this year. It has been the boast of the Orange party that it has always been found ranged on the side of the authorities; and, although the perfect accuracy of the statement may well be questioned by those who remember some past transactions, yet it must be admitted that the instances are few in which the "loyalists of Ulster" have attacked the constabulary force, to which they have been so often indebted for very effective aid against assailants. An angry feeling, however, has been excited among the Orangemen by political events, aggravated by the affray in Londonderry, in which some of their friends were shot; and this, perhaps, as some think, may have contributed to the last fatal occurrence. Efforts had been made, to all appearance with complete success, to have such a peaceful observance of the "glorious anniversary" this year as would convince the Government that there no longer exists a necessity for enforcing the Party Processions Act. At nightfall on Thursday, July 1, some young persons kindled a bonfire on a hill at a place called Quarry's Turn, situated at a short distance from the railway station, as was customary on the evening of the 1st. There had been no hostile demonstrations during the day, and the lighting of a bonfire by a few children was thought to be a harmless entertainment. The police, however, entertained a different opinion, probably apprehending mischief from the assembling of persons around it. Some constables proceeded to extinguish it, and this was resented by the bystanders as an unwarrantable interference. They expressed their indignation by groaning at the police. The disturbance thus created had the effect of drawing together a number of Orangemen, who flung stones at the constables, obliging them to withdraw in the direction of the town. One of them, named Wollan, received some severe injuries. On reaching the station they were reinforced, and the whole party, now numbering eight sub-constables on foot and one mounted constable, who carried a revolver, having armed themselves with their rifles, turned out under the command of Sub-Inspector Inman, and returned along the Carrickblacker road, and halted at a wooden building called the Tabernacle, which was erected a few years ago, during the heat of the "revival" fever. Here stones were again thrown at them, but without inflicting any serious harm. After waiting a little time they returned to the town, followed by the multitude, which by this time had been greatly increased in numbers and in violence. Emboldened, perhaps, by the retreat of the police, they showered volleys of stones on the constables. The sub-inspector halted and remonstrated with them upon their conduct, telling them at the same time that, if they did not disperse, he should be obliged to fire upon them. They disregarded this warning, and some of them cried out that he dared not fire. Finding that his remonstrances had no effect, except, perhaps, to excite the multitude still more, he wheeled his force round when they came near the Prince of Wales Hotel, and directed them to fire. They did so, but it is supposed that they aimed over the heads of the crowd. This only increased their exasperation, and they resumed the stone-throwing with great fury. After continuing their march over the Ban river, the police again wheeled round, under the direction of their officer, and, facing their pursuers, fired again, and this time with fatal effect. Two lads, named Thomas Watson, aged only sixteen years, and William Gavan, fell, the former having received a gunshot wound through the left lung, and the latter a bullet in the left shoulder. The police then charged and dispersed the crowd. On reaching their barracks, it was found that some of them had been severely cut. They deemed it prudent to remain in barracks, owing to the excitement which was produced by the report of the affray. It was now near midnight, the disturbance having continued for two hours. The unfortunate youth, Watson, was attended by a medical gentleman, but died soon after being taken into a house. Shortly before his death his father, who is a porter on the railway, visited him, and, on learning that the poor lad would not live, his frenzied grief was most painful to witness. Meanwhile the bonfire, the cause of all the disorder, was allowed to burn out; and a group of boys and girls remained round it to the last. When the crowd had been dispersed and the police withdrawn, tranquillity was, after some time, restored. In other parts of Ulster the 1st of July passed off without the slightest disturbance. At Armagh the lodges met, to the number of 5000, marched about with bands of music, kindled a bonfire, and were satisfied with a very moderate and quiet demonstration. At Downpatrick, Clones, Killeevey, Monaghan, and other places they had similar manifestations, bonfires being the chief symbol of rejoicing. At Killeevey they enjoyed the additional gratification of burning Mr. Gladstone in effigy.

MR. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, brother of the late Mr. Bradshaw, who was murdered at Phillipstown House, in the county of Tipperary, has been attacked, in front of his house, in the town of Tipperary, by two men, who flung at him two large stones, between 1lb. and 2lb. weight. They missed him, the stones passing his head and breaking glass behind. Mr. Bradshaw fired his revolver and, with another person, gave chase; but his assailants escaped.

LORD STANLEY, in presiding at a meeting held at the Society of Arts on Monday, made some observations on posthumous dispositions of property. His Lordship believed that there had been much abuse in the management of public charities, and deprecated a too scrupulous adherence to the terms of obsolete endowments. No one would contend that the State had not a right to interfere in the government of a charity which had been abused, and where charities had failed in their objects the State ought to assert its power by appropriating them to other purposes.

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## Literature.

*The Life of Edmund Kean.* From Published and Original Sources. By F. W. HAWKINS. 2 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers.

In taking up the life of an actor it is not wise for readers, except such as are fond of disappointments, to look for much more incident than a list of brilliant successes, all precisely alike, following upon a youth of drudgery and failure. In reading anybody's life, written in the present day, it is not wise to expect anything more than one unflinching panegyric at least double the length that it ought to be. In certain ways, these warnings are illustrated by Mr. Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," which, however, is a conscientious book, and remarkable for its interest. But, as soon as the prosperity of the subject of the biography sets in, the sameness is most wearisome. More than 500 full-sized octavo pages are taken up with a list of triumphs at Drury Lane and in the country, and it is not too much to say that the mass of people will find this intolerable reading. It is little more than playbill upon playbill, and critique upon critique, over and over again. As for the panegyrical part of modern biography, these two volumes are perfect. Everybody who had or has a good word to say about the great actor is here praised for justice and discrimination; but Mr. Hawkins is down upon anybody who ever ventured to doubt his hero's genius and morality. Those who know anything about Kean, will see the really dangerous folly of this. Too much praise always defeats its object, and makes people inspect more rigorously defects which might simply and sorrowfully have been glossed over. Mr. Hawkins does not hold up the mirror to nature, but he holds up himself instead, and reflects—Kean. Again, Mr. Hawkins has with him the conservatism of years. He cannot conceive of anything good since his time—and that is, of course, the time of his hero. It would be unkind to take his book as a proof of general decadence; but an admirer of biographers of the time of Kean might certainly claim to be satisfied with the "Life" written by Mr. Bryan Waller Procter.

The preface prepared us for a panegyrical biography, for the author says:—"As one servant cannot serve two masters, so my readers cannot condemn this book and share the opinion of the great German poet at one time, for I have performed my task *con amore*; and has not Goethe said that 'Enthusiasm is the one thing necessary to history?'" Here are the horns of a dilemma:—

Better to err with Pope than shine with Pye.

Now, being naturally sensible, we have no inclination to "err" with anybody—not even with Goethe, when he talks of enthusiasm being the one qualification for an historian; and, what is more, we are sure that, without any sneer about "shining," Mr. Hawkins's book is quite good enough to make its own way without the assistance of Goethe's observation and despite the almost inevitable faults alluded to above.

Passing from the preface to the body of the book, the interest sets in soon enough. First must be noticed the effects of good blood and illegitimacy, Kean being himself the natural son of an almost immediate descendant of the natural son of George Saville, Marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695. Genius and imprudence, or worse, certainly ran, as it usually does, in this illegitimate family; and the infant Edmund, who was "born on the 4th of November, 1787, in a deserted, solitary, and otherwise unoccupied chamber in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn," began his career in those respects at an early period. He sprung from a theatrical stock; for his mother, Ann Carey, was a strolling actress, and his father, Aaron Kean, was probably a stage carpenter. Master Carey, as he used to be called, seems even from a child to have been blessed with far more cleverness than any infant phenomenon or baby actress on record. He was so beautiful that ladies could not resist him as Cupid, and yet he played a dwarf goblin. Before long he was a graceful dancer, and he could not help being an accomplished acrobat as long as he lived. He is everywhere acknowledged to have been beyond comparison the finest Othello, Lear, Shylock, &c., that the living world has seen; and yet he was probably never better in any character than in that of Harlequin! The life of Kean was made up of such strange anomalies as these, and they can but be attributed to the eccentricities of genius. Too much tumbling on the stage necessitated the use of surgical irons on the legs; and, a little later on, a too persistent practice of running away from home for a week or two, to tumble about the streets for halfpence, or at Bartholomew Fair, necessitated the use of a dog's brass collar round his neck, with his "owner's" name and address engraved thereon. He had been found literally tarred and feathered in the streets. One way or another he got to Portsmouth, went on board ship, but did not like it; and so he feigned to have lost the use of his limbs and was sent home. Finding himself safe at Portsmouth again, he derided his Captain by dancing a college hornpipe, and then made a "bolt" for it. And, with all this incurable wildness, he had fits or rather freaks of quietness which did him immense service. Whether with his mother (who deserted him), or with his kind old uncle, Moses Kean, or with the ever-careful Miss Tidwell, the lodgings and the schools, such as they were, seem always to have been in the "Wilds" of Soho, and always to have been mixed up with the stage. In this way he acquired in time a good education, and showed astonishing genius and industry in picking up anything pertaining to things dramatic. Having studied some characters, and displayed good abilities as a stroller with Richardson's Show, he actually obtained notice from George III., and gave special performance at Windsor Castle. That sounds brilliant enough; but it is remarkable that until Kean's appearance at Drury Lane, in 1814, when he was twenty-seven years old, his life was miserable enough. He had the same genius, but could not make it felt, from want of opportunity, or from want of sensible people to recognise his talent when he had the chance of showing it. Finally, it was the good sense of Dr. Drury that took him from bondage, and sent him to Drury Lane to make fame for ever, and a fortune or fortunes which never lasted long at a time. Master Carey had been gliding into Mr. Kean, and of the strange fortunes there was an end. Whilst they lasted, they were of the strangest, more varied and amusing than any of these early adventures and experiences which Mr. Buckstone used so humorously to describe at his annual benefits or at public theatrical dinners.

Here it seems proper to pause over the question, "Did Edmund Kean go to Eton?" The world is divided on that subject. It has been laughed at as fiction; but Mr. Hawkins says much in favour of the theory. He was withdrawn from Richardson's Show a week after his performance before the King; and a period between August, 1803, and March, 1806, during which all "trace of him is lost," is just the time he is alleged to have been at Eton. Kean was as familiar with Cicero, Virgil, and Sallust as with Shakespeare, which Soho schools were not likely to make him; and a memoir of him in the *European Magazine*, March, 1814, which says he was at Eton, was written from material supplied by Dr. Drury, the Head Master. And when he could make sure that his fortune was made, he said to his son, "Charley, my boy, you shall go to Eton," which seems suggestive; but, on the other hand, there is no allusion in his letter of reply to the doctor concerning the Drury Lane engagement to the latter's previous benevolent patronage. It is strange that such a question has never been settled. Has the school no records? and have all the Etonians of the time been remarkable for want of memory?

At Strand, in July, 1808, Kean married Miss Mary Chambers, an actress, somewhat his senior. The marriage was at once unpropitious, for Beverley, the manager, dismissed the young couple on the ground that nobody would pay to see a married actor! The marriage was, after a time, unhappy. They had no similarity of taste, and Kean committed the gravest matrimonial fault. Their first son, Howard, died in infancy; their second, Charles, will long remain fresh in the minds of the present generation. Mrs. Kean survived the great tragedian until 1849.

Knowing the ridicule which attaches to "omitting the part of Hamlet," we propose to say nothing, or almost nothing, about

Kean's unparalleled success for many a year at Drury Lane and elsewhere. He made his first appearance, on Jan. 26, 1814, as Shylock, "Bannister, with his characteristic good-nature, came to give him an encouraging word; Oxberry, with a closer eye to business, to give him a glass of brandy-and-water." It was a triumph; and up to 1825 it was all a series of triumphs, as everybody knows. £200,000 had been made—and got rid of. All old friends had been lavishly well remembered; and the enemies were generally well remembered also! He had been successful in America; and, for home life, nothing could be more idyllic than his simple existence in Bute. But every great actor will admit that his life is a stormy one; to live peacefully is to be no actor at all! Kean had to endure a very large share of envy, hatred, and uncharitableness; but he was quite able to manage his own affairs of that kind, and could "give" much better than "his brothers in the throng" could take. Column after column could be filled with details of ill-natured spite, but justice to the author and his readers (as well as to ourselves) demands a sparing hand. The end of these years of most astounding public adulation, and of private friendship of the most coveted class years in which Kean had little by little, more and more, "planted himself on his instincts," as Emerson says, and preferred the society of the Wrekin Tavern to that of all the Hon. Kinnairds, &c., that ever stepped (which was precisely what Mrs. Kean did not)—these years came to an abrupt conclusion in 1825. Mr. Alderman Cox found that Mrs. Cox had transferred her affection to Mr. Kean, and Mr. Kean was cast in damages of £800. Beyond all question Kean was more sinned upon than sinning; and young men who read Mr. Hawkins's pages will surely reflect that they have always heard of the improvement of morals during the century, and they will not forget that the Duke of St. Something may marry to-day and go to Court to-morrow, whilst his name was prominently before Lord Penzance so late as last week. However, in Kean's time, there was the periodical flow of public virtue, and wherever he went, England or America, he ran deadly risk of murder. After a time this cleared up, but he was practically murdered during the period. His excesses in living during his last days at Richmond, and the excessive strain which he put upon his nerves in public, only hastened his dissolution by very little. He died May 15, 1833. Everybody knows the monument at Richmond, erected by his son, the late Charles Kean. The concluding pages about the melancholy Richmond days are peculiarly interesting, and are enriched with much valuable recollection by Dr. Smith, Kean's friend and medical attendant. The life is a twice-told one, but the second telling bears it well, and it is sure to be welcomed by the present generation, who know but little of Barry Cornwall or Leman Rede. Compression!—compression! must be the cry when a new edition is in the field; but the present "linked dullness long drawn out" will surely have an irresistible charm for every "old playgoer."

*The New Testament, after the Authorised Version.* By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. London: Strahan and Co.

There is, we believe, little doubt entertained among scholars that our present version of the Bible is susceptible of improvement, and it is little wonder that such should be the case. Biblical research has made considerable progress since the days of James I., and, therefore, for students a revised translation may be desirable; but the question is beset with much difficulty when looked at from a popular point of view.

The authorised version of the Scriptures is, in the convictions and hearts of the bulk of the English people, the sacred volume itself. The mass of the nation is utterly unconscious of a doubt that the language of that book is the very word of God; hence the veneration and love with which they cling to it. The "authority" upon which it is given is the same that has sanctioned the Articles of Religion and given its approval to the formularies and written doctrines of the Church of England. To question the entire accuracy, even if only verbal, of the "authorised version" is, therefore, to shake the foundation of the reformed faith amongst us; and this is directly done—or attempted—although, of course, unconsciously, by Dean Alford in offering this revised and corrected version. It is somewhat strange that clergymen of the Church of England should be so prominent in these attempts. We do not allude to divines of that quasi-rationalistic school to which the authors of "Essays and Reviews" belong, but to men who profess orthodox doctrine. The former deny the inspiration of the Scriptures even in the originals, and the faults of the authorised version do not come into the controversy. The views expressed by Dr. Alford and the late Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, threaten much greater danger to that implicit reliance on the Bible, as it is given by authority, which characterises the English nation. What the Archbishop stated in terms general and sweeping, but still explicit enough, the Dean strengthens by revising the New Testament. Dr. Whately, addressing the Protestant teachers in the national schools of Ireland, warns them "against the vulgar error of considering the book commonly called the Bible to be the Bible;" that is, they "are not to appropriate to the authorised version the name of the Bible or the Scriptures." "The authorised version of the Scriptures," said that prelate on another occasion, "is so called as being the one authorised to be read publicly in churches, not as claiming to be infallible or to be the standard of doctrine of our Church. Some persons seem practically to forget that there is no inspired book in the English language, and that the Scriptures properly so called are not read in any school for the poor."

Archbishop Whately, however, nowhere says that the authorised version is not, for popular use, a sufficiently accurate translation of the Hebrew and Greek originals—if indeed the Greek MSS. be originals and not themselves translations or transcriptions. Dean Alford does directly impeach its exactness. The translators in the reign of James I. profess to have made their version "out of the original sacred tongues, together with comparing of the labours both in our own and other foreign languages of many worthy men who went before us." Dr. Alford states on his title-page that the authorised version is now by him "newly compared with the original Greek, and revised." Looking over the variations he introduces, and which are to be found on almost every page, the student will see that he quotes as authorities "the most ancient MSS.," "the oldest MSS.," "the older MSS.," "the Sinaitic MS.," "the Vatican MS.," and very frequently "the original." The Sinaitic and the Vatican are "the two oldest," which must mean the two most ancient extant. And what is "the original"?" Is it either of these two? Whether it be or not, if the Dean has it before him and can understand it, why not adhere to it as the single and sufficient authority, and cast imperfect copies, varying amongst themselves, aside? The references to these various MSS. are most unsatisfactory. If Dr. Alford knows anything of their history, when and by whom they were made, whether any one of them is a copy direct from the original, or whether they are not all copies or translations of pre-existing copies—if he has any evidence of the degree of authority due to them, why not set all this forth in his preface?

We ought to add that the alterations in Dean Alford's revised version are for the most part merely verbal, and that, without perceptibly varying the meaning, they in some cases impair the excellence of the language. The very rev. reviser says his wish mainly is to keep open the great question of an authoritative revision, and with that view he calls for a Royal Commission, to be composed from the various sections of the Church in this realm, and which "he doubts not would issue in the production of a new authorised version founded upon the old, but everywhere, by its own weight of excellence, superseding it." In the present distracted state of religious parties, in the conflict of doctrine and of passionate controversy, and considering the widely-diverging tendencies of one section towards Rome, another towards Geneva, and a third in the direction of German Rationalism, we fear that a Royal Commission to revise the accepted version can be regarded as little more than a chimera. Such a commission, resulting in a version of the Scriptures such as Dean

Alford desires, may, perhaps, be possible at some future time; but that time is not yet, and meanwhile we must be content to adhere to the version we have, whatever faults it may or may not possess.

*Cyclopedic Science Simplified.* By J. H. PEPPER. London: Frederick Warne and Company.

After such men as Watt, Brewster, Wheatstone, and Faraday have by patient research and toilsome experiment discovered some of the deep things of nature designed for the use and advancement of humanity, it fails to the lot of the "popular lecturer" to extract from the results of their labours a little amusement for the recreation of schools and holiday-folk, at the Royal Polytechnic and elsewhere; and, rod in hand, after the manner of a conjuror, to make sober science dance in coloured fire and spark in electric flashes, to the delight of the multitude. This Mr. J. H. Pepper has done for many years—long may he continue so to do!—and his method of operation is set forth in the book now before us. Any boy may here learn how to raise a ghost, project a skeleton, float a seraph, or bring his grandma's head out of a magic box. The secret of the invisible girl and the piping bullfinch is at length disclosed; and all the little tricks and appliances behind the scenes of the Polytechnic laid bare in letter-press and woodcut. As we turn over page after page of these disclosures a doubt, however, arises in our mind as to the wisdom of the whole proceeding. We are half angry with the Professor for having befooled our senses by such simple means, and wholly vexed to think that we must from henceforth rank him amongst the Barnumites; and, even by the light of his own lens and mirror, view him as a neophyte in the disguise of a scientific teacher. It cannot be good for any institution to tamper with the oracle; but when the high priest himself tears off the veil, and exposes to the public gaze the innermost secrets of the temple, either he is intoxicated with the divine afflatus or he is an apostate.

What although we read in the author's preface that in this book he is only redeeming a promise made in his "earlier works!" This will not carry him blameless when we find he has done a great deal more than ever he promised; he only promised "that other books, to be regarded as a series of steps in science, should be forthcoming." It is impossible to regard the public exposure of a series of clever mechanical tricks as so many steps in science except it be the science of deception; and why cannot the Professor in his preface so arrange his sentences as to make it clear that he is not endeavouring to mystify us at the very outset? "It is hoped the facts contained in this more advanced but still elementary work will be found sufficiently attractive to stimulate," &c. We are justified in suspecting that a joke or hoax is lurking somewhere, when, on the ground of being stimulative and attractive, an "elementary" work is described as being more "advanced" than the "minute and laborious works of learned authors;" but how can a book be called "elementary" which for the most part avoids first principles, and may most truly be described as a compilation of the results of modern science mixed up with a description of the means by which Mr. Pepper has managed to administer a very small modicum of scientific instruction with a great deal of amusement? After all objections are taken to the pretensions of Mr. Pepper's volume, and after entering a protest in the name of science against the too close association of truly great names with one that has but slender claims to such a characterisation, it may be heartily recommended to all who desire a superficial acquaintance with engineering, electricity, magnetism, acoustics, pneumatics, and chemistry.

*Idonia, and other Poems.* By JAMES BURNLEY. London: Longman and Co.

Here is another small green volume which calls for the same observations which so often have to be made. There are always plenty of young provincial men who think that their poetry is all right—and so it is, amongst their friends. In the present case, Mr. Burnley, clearly of Bradford, says in a dedication to his friend "J. Arthur Binns," "Much of what literary training I have had is due to your guidance. I bring to you, therefore, this, my first book, as the best token I can offer of my appreciation of your clear critical judgment and wide literary knowledge and as an earnest of higher efforts, towards which you have ever taught me to aspire." There is mutual admiration in this, and it can scarcely be imagined that Mr. Binns wants a higher effort than "Idonia," which is a short blank verse tragedy, in which all the high-flown people die, whilst two comic servants and a cracked poet are left moralising. Generally, the minor poems in modern volumes have at least some graces of art about them, but Mr. Burnley contrives to make his hard, cold, and altogether unpoetic. We are obliged to generalise in these remarks, since we have no space for quotation—nor, if we had, could we find anything that would not point to mediocrity unless it were some of the "Factory Songs," which have a tone of life and locality about them which are wholly wanting in the more pretentious pieces. With "The Ring and the Book" discussion still red-hot, and likely to remain so for a while, it is to be feared that the general public will find no time to take up Mr. Burnley. At Bradford it may be different; and he must content himself by reflecting that few people are poets out of their own boroughs.

*On Going to Sleep.* London: Hardwicke.

The joke that most funny fellows would be able to make for themselves on a book about "going to sleep" would be almost fair in the case of the few pages before us. The author, Mr. Charles H. Moore, does not tell us what we fondly hoped to hear—*how to get to sleep when restlessly tumbling in bed*—but describes, instead, the physical and mental phenomena of sleep itself. Something like this we seem to remember, many years ago, in "Mens Corporis," by Mr. Hastings Elwin; but the medical profession will doubtless be glad to have the question reopened. For the non-medical mind, however, the present attempt can scarcely be recommended, since Mr. Moore adopts the language of a class science to an extent which must prove fatal to ordinary people. But it will be easily gathered that the chief cause of sleep is the reduction of the quantity of arterial blood in the brain. But — how to effect it?

*Britannia. A Monthly Magazine.* Edited by ARTHUR BECKETT. Vol. I. London: Office, 199, Strand.

Without being absolutely certain—in these days of rashroom literature—we believe that the *Britannia* is the latest of those shilling monthlies which came into fashion with the *Cornhill*. It differs but immaterially from its companions, and deserves to range beside them. The editor contributes the first six parts of a novel, "Fallen Among Thieves," in which he describes various kinds of villains in high and low life. Many of these scenes are written skilfully, and the story has strong interest of that kind which so many people have only cared for since the production of "Lady Audley's Secret." Mr. Burnand's "Commentaries of Major Blake" has much of his own fun in it; but it is impossible for the reader not to call up remembrances of Thackeray's earlier scoundrels. Many of the minor papers—serious or amusing, as the case may be—are quite up to the occasion; Dr. Scott's papers on "Beautiful for Ever," and occasional verses by "F. A. M." and others, especially so. The real feature of novelty is having the page illustrations printed in colours, on the *Tomahawk* plan, which people persist in liking, although the effect is no better than commonplace trickery. Here, for instance, are some blue landscapes, of surpassing absurdity to an artistic eye. But Mr. Matt Morgan's drawings are worth looking at under any circumstances.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT MUNICH will probably be opened on July 20. Almost all countries will be represented in it. Austria sends 327, Italy 225, Belgium 95, Paris 60, Holland 53, Switzerland and England 19 objects for exhibition; while America, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia each send several pictures.



"THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 24, 1572," THE EVE OF THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. E. FICHEL, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

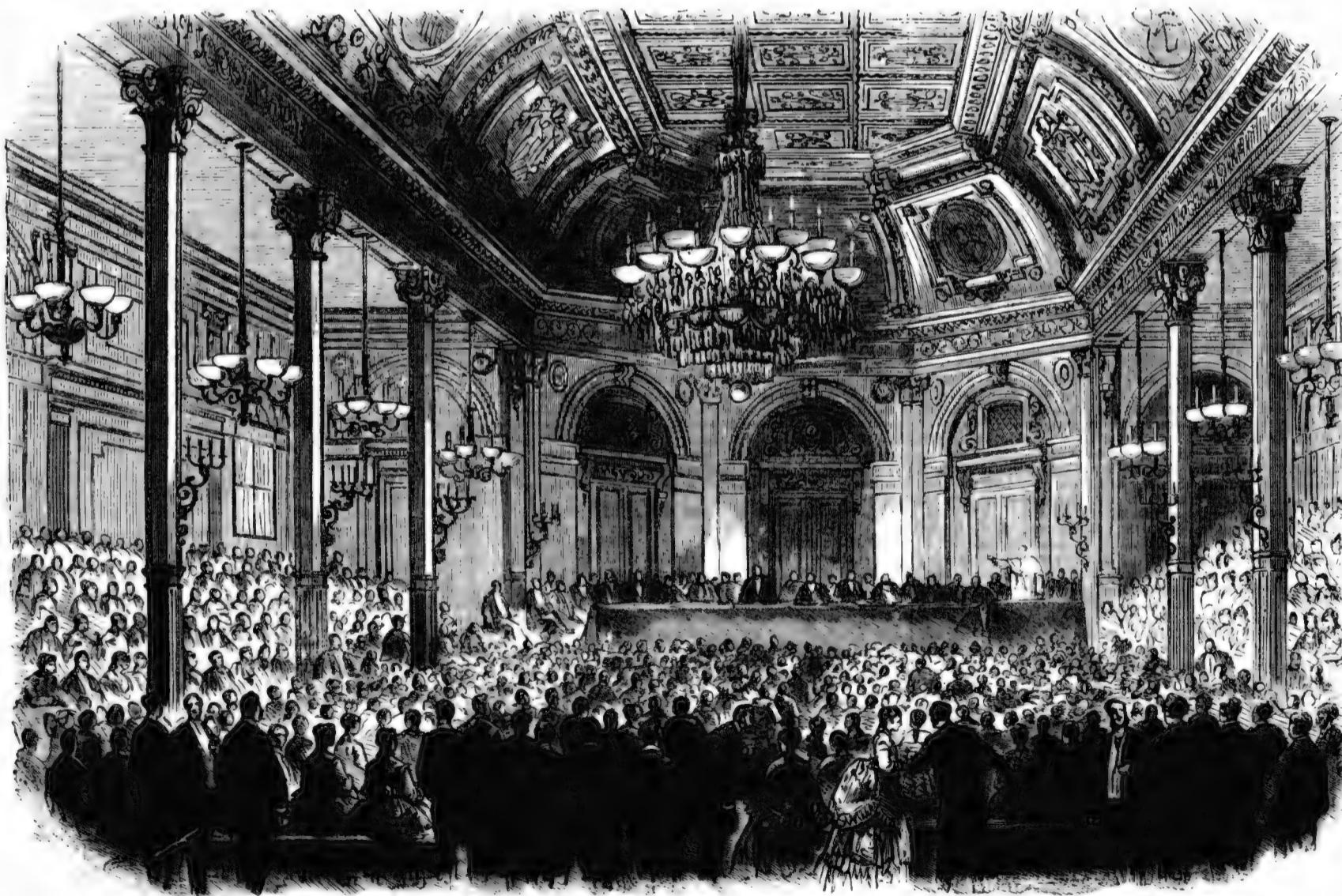
**"THE EVE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW."**

The subject of the picture from which our Engraving is taken having over and over again been adopted by artists who sought a scene in which intense human interest might be expressed, great credit is due to anyone who may succeed in treating it from an original point of view. In this M. Eugène Fichel has displayed genuine ability by the adoption of a method of treatment which may be described as realistic and historical. The whole scene—the marking of the doors, the reading of the list of victims, the

treacherous conference in the streets so soon to be made human shambles—everything is depicted with an appreciative power which at once appeals to our sense of truthfulness. As one looks at the picture the figures seem to move. We listen for the tolling of the bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, which is to give the signal for the massacre to begin. A page of history is presented to us in a form inexpressibly attractive, and we cannot forbear congratulating the pupil of Paul Delaroche on the vigour of drawing and excellence of composition which he has so successfully acquired from his eminent master.

**THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE.**

ON the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, and when the Emperor was at the camp at Châlons, where he made that military speech which has roused all sorts of suspicions as to his warlike promptings, a meeting was held in the Salle Hertz which had for its object the establishment of peace. The International Peace League is an association for the propagation of pacific principles and looks forward to the time when national disputes may be settled otherwise than by an appeal to arms.



PÈRE HYACINTHE ADDRESSING THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE IN THE HERTZ SALOON, JUNE 24, 1869.

However doubtful this sceptical generation may be of the rapid triumph of these efforts, the brilliant assembly which met in the Hertz Saloon to hear the letters and reports of M. Frederick Passy were convinced that the development of the association was sufficient to encourage the belief that the ideas it represents are being widely adopted all over the civilised world; while the almost universal acceptance of the principles of free trade, maritime communication, the mutual applications of scientific discovery, and industrial and art congresses, are evidences that the desire for maintaining peace is becoming more intensified.

The great event of the meeting, however, was the address of Père Hyacinthe, whose oratorical ability is now widely acknowledged by all who have ever had the good fortune to hear him. The audience to whom he appealed in the interests of the association received him with unbounded applause; and, in the course of his address, he assured them that he was not one of that exclusive sect which disdained to occupy themselves with the affairs of this life or to take any interest in the efforts of man to subdue the material world. Mankind, he said, were not placed upon the earth to dream of heaven, but to gain it by work. The operations of the society may best be understood by the statement that it seeks to perpetuate the mission commenced by the Peace Congress of 1849, and the progress it is making seems to indicate that it will effectually aid in promoting the object to which it is devoted.

#### A CLUB SQUABBLE.

The authorised version of a story which has been the talk of London for the past fortnight is given in a correspondence published in the papers, at the instance of Mr. Grenville-Murray, on

Tuesday morning. The story (which was told with several variations) was that Mr. Grenville-Murray had been soundly thrashed by Lord Carrington in front of the Conservative Club, and that the attack was in consequence of something disrespectful to the noble Lord's family which Mr. Grenville-Murray had written, or allowed to be written, in a weekly publication with which rumour had connected his name. Now the facts, as Mr. Grenville-Murray related them to his solicitors, are these:—Mr. Grenville-Murray was coming out of the Conservative Club, a little after midnight on June 22, when Lord Carrington, whom he did not know, after asking him who he was, struck at his hat without a moment's warning with a stick which he had concealed behind him, and "the dent in the hat," says Mr. Grenville-Murray, "is still visible." Lord Carrington explained that he had used the stick because Mr. Grenville-Murray had written against his (Lord Carrington's) father. Mr. Grenville-Murray said he had done no such thing, and upon this Lord Carrington "seemed scared and went away." Mr. Grenville-Murray desires his solicitors to assure Lord Carrington that he never intended to say anything discourteous about that noble Lord or his family, and further, that he neither edits nor owns any newspaper whatever. The letter which Mr. Grenville-Murray's solicitors upon these instructions wrote to Lord Carrington is not published, but that of his Lordship's solicitors in reply is. It is very short. Lord Carrington declined in any way to apologise, and justified what he had done by the fact that "Mr. Murray must be aware from recent events that his connection with the Queen's Messenger is a matter of public notoriety, and admits of the clearest proof." In the mean time the matter had come before the committee of the Conservative Club, and the secretary wrote on the 1st inst. to Mr. Grenville-Murray to say that, unless satisfactory explanations were offered before the 7th, they would have to call a special meeting to consider the matter. Mr. Grenville-Murray's explanations contain a point-blank denial of the authorship of the articles which have been attributed to him. "I protest," he says, "against the reception by the club committee of fabricated documents which I unhesitatingly declare to have been used on this occasion at the instigation of Mr. Newman's client, John Bidwell, with a view to injure me. My plain denial once given, I decline to enter into the subject further with the club committee. I claim their protection against my unfair adversaries, who, if they believe in their own allegations, have the law open to them." As to the assault, Mr. Grenville-Murray calls it "cowardly" and "womanly." He was alone, while Lord Carrington was accompanied by a man who looked like "a fighting man." If Mr. Grenville-Murray had acted as his feelings prompted, he would, he says, have horsewhipped his Lordship; but, acting on the advice of friends not to break the law either in that way or by offering to fight a duel with an antagonist young enough to be his son, he determined to treat the case as if the offence had been committed by a vulgar brawler.

#### EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.

The assault upon Mr. Grenville-Murray at the Conservative Club by Lord Carrington was inquired into, on Wednesday, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, upon a summons issued against his Lordship by the gentleman assaulted. The hearing was fixed for two o'clock, and long before that hour excited groups of fashionably-dressed gentlemen were beseeching admittance into the tiny courthouse. When the doors were regularly thrown open, the court was crowded before the first rush was over. The excite-

ment manifested in the affair was singularly great, and there was much personal feeling introduced into the proceedings by all parties concerned—not excepting even the learned counsel engaged. The case was heard by Mr. d'Eyncourt, in the absence of Mr. Knox. Mr. Gill appeared for Mr. Grenville Murray, and Mr. H. Giffard, Q.C., for Lord Carrington. Both complainant and defendant were surrounded by numerous friends. One of the many persons accompanying or in attendance upon Lord Carrington (who, by-the-way, though a very youthful-looking peer, is physically much more than a match

court by the police while the affray was going on, some of them, as was said, without at all deserving the vigorous treatment they met with. The most remarkable point of the whole affair was its impracticability, for, apart from the chances of rescue, the size of the box, and the narrow, guarded entrances of the court, would have rendered it impossible for anyone to get off with it. The court business that succeeded this interlude was transacted amidst considerable excitement. The worthy magistrate had calmly surveyed this extraordinary contempt of court from his chair.

Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Colville, Marquis Townshend, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Clonmell, Lord George Lennox, Lord Bingham, and other persons of distinction were present. Lord Carrington appeared to treat the case from the first from a humorous point of view, and laughed openly at various parts of the evidence.

Two charges were made, under separate summonses, against his Lordship—the first being that he had committed an assault on Mr. Grenville-Murray, and the second that he had used language with a view to provoke a duel. The result of the inquiry was that Lord Carrington was bound over to keep the peace on the first charge, and was committed for trial at the Sessions on the second.

#### AMONG THE TENTS AT WIMBLEDON.

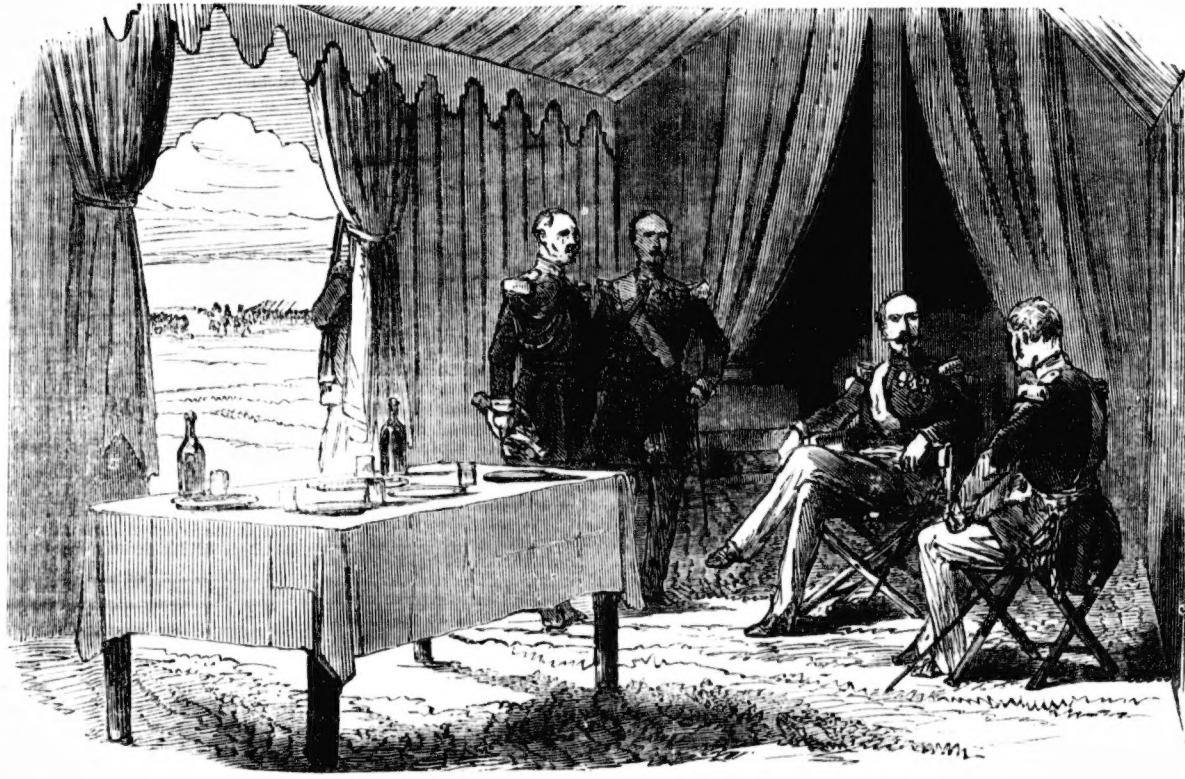
The special correspondent of the *Star* gives the following as the results of his observations at Wimbledon on Monday, the first day of the annual meeting:—

"The opening day at Wimbledon is not the day that precise and methodical folk should select for a visit to the great volunteer camp. It is scarcely fair to the doughty host of citizen soldiers who enact parts in the great military spectacle of fourteen days duration to 'drop in' on them so soon. It should be borne in mind that the dramatis personae are not professionals, but in many cases shy and modest amateurs, who resent your prying behind the scenes.

"This is a wide-spread difficulty, every volunteer owning a booth of his own, or, at most, sharing it with one or two comrades. It is the elderly volunteer who suffers most from the sacrilegious gaze of the stranger. The younger members, buoyant of mind as well as body, set about the business of tent arrangement as though it were mere fun; it is the careful man, of years and breadth, the father of a family, the husband of a watchful and careful wife, that feels his position most acutely. Warm, as it were, from the domestic hearth, he cuts but a forlorn figure cast on a common, and given a tent, some bedding, a wash-stand, shaving-glass, a bath, a hamper, three chairs, and a few cooking utensils, to construct a house out of. It is good to observe him and his chums pottering about the tiny establishment, and endeavouring to set it in order! They are jolly, hilarious almost, but the laugh is marked with the sweat of hopeless bemusement, and the joke blighted at full bloom by the sudden development of some uncompromising difficulty that renders it necessary to undo all that has been done and commence again. This is particularly observable amongst those plucky members of the order, who, scorning distance, have travelled a hundred or two hundred miles rather than their corps should be unrepresented at the great annual gathering. You may always know from what part of the country the tenant of a tent and his comrades hail, for it is the custom to extemporise a name plate out of a bit of cardboard, inscribed with the said particulars, and affix it near the tent entrance. Sometimes the tent itself is christened. In one lane, thickly hedged on each side with these white canvas houses, may be found 'Arcadia Lodge,' 'Bachelors' Hall,' and 'Laburnum Villa.' Other tent sojourners besides these guileless men from the country bestow titles on their abodes, and with a taste that is more questionable. There is one 'row' in particular that if I were a volunteer camping out and desirous of passing my evenings in peace, I should avoid the vicinity of. One of the tents in question exhibits a coarse daub of painting, by means of which the inquirer is informed that the 'Rolling Rams' live there, and depicted beneath there appear the said Rams 'rolling' in a state of brutal intoxication, in process of being conveyed to the station-house. Next door to these are the 'Jolly Dogs,' hailing, if I remember, from Whitechapel, and not ashamed to own it. In the immediate neighbourhood are the 'Busy Bees,' who likewise exhibit their good sense and wit in pictorial embellishment. There you see wreathed in a quotation from the good Dr.

Watts, 'How doth the busy bee,' &c., an individual of the 'Rolling Ram' breed staggering drunk as he swills from a quart pot. To say the least, these flights of humour are coarse, vulgar, and silly, and have a smack of music-hall snobbishness that is quite out of place amongst the tents of decent men.

"There are the tents of the 'swell,' and the tents of the plain man and the hardworker; tents that can boast of a boarded floor covered with a rich carpet, and furnished with gorgeous couches and lounges, and musical instruments; and others that have no more than a strip of cocoa-matting spread on the frowsy grass, and just a mattress to lie on, and a table to sit at, and a chair or so to sit on. North-countrymen these for the most part, and small pleasure-seekers; men who have soberly in view the main purpose of the gathering—the shooting best and the best man's reward. You



THE CAMP AT CHÂLONS: THE EMPEROR'S TENT.—SEE PAGE 19.



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL PLAYING CROQUET IN THE CAMP.—SEE PAGE 19.

means terminate when this issue was decided. The battle was renewed, apparently to enable the combatants to settle any outstanding accounts, and the fun, to the score of spectators who had invaded the magistrate's inclosure, to be out of harm's way and to witness the action, was largely added to by the behaviour of half a dozen gentlemen, who, keeping safely out of the thick of the fight, leaped about from chair to chair, screaming gratuitous advice to everybody. This scene lasted ten minutes, and when it was at an end, broken furniture, torn coats, and battered hats told of the varying fortunes of the combatants. Lord Carrington, who had taken an active share in the strife, was then seen patting various policemen on the back and congratulating them and his friends generally upon the upshot of the little incident. Several persons were taken into custody and promptly hustled out of the

may know them at a glance from among the knots of competitors waiting their turn at the target. They do not smoke cigars and sport fancy costumes. They are solemn men of serious visage, and whisper each other in confidence. When, rifle in hand, they kneel down as if, instead of being about to shoot, they were going to be shot; they could not look more grave or more apprehensive for the result. And, being on the subject of shooting, to me, a strictly non-military man, it seemed very odd—the position the shooters adopted. A few knelt, but the majority lay down either flat on their belly or on their side, with their knees raised a little, just as is commonly a man's position when a-bed. In the most curious way, too, in most cases the shooter fidgeted about, cuddling down to the grass, as it were, as though comfortably disposing himself before he dropped off to sleep; and thus he would lie silent and quiet with one fist sure gripping his piece, and the other waiting on the watched trigger, when bang—pinge! and he rouses to instant wakefulness to see the result of his venture. He does not discover it instantly, and when the contest grows close and warm these few intervening seconds must be trying ones. Through some invisible agency, if the shot is a bull's-eye—that is, if it has struck the little square black patch in the middle of the white disc—a tiny red flag appears waving to and fro. If the heart of the bull's-eye itself is struck, then there appears at the spot a sort of gigantic muffin covering it, and, after hovering there for a few seconds, disappears. But with ordinary shooters it generally happens that neither the red flag nor the white muffin is called into requisition. The disc, instead of the centre, has received the bullet, and then there rises out of the earth, apparently, an ominous-looking black-headed mop that gropes blindly till it finds the place of the mis-aimed shot, and pats it with the white brush that is at the other side of it, giving the said mop the appearance of a deprecatory black head wagging a reproof to the unlucky marksman and enjoining more care for the future.

In this rambling, disjointed sketch of what the Wimbledon camp is like, at the present writing, I must not forget to make mention of the desperate attempts at floriculture indulged in by almost everybody with a canvas roof over his head. As regards the 'swell' tents, florists' vans from Chiswick and Brentford bring loads of blooming rarities, and there they appear prodigally heaped in dazzling sweet smelling banks by the doors. At the abodes of the working-men volunteers the passion exhibits itself quite as fiercely, though it necessarily has less to show for it. Flower-hawkers' carts thread through the canvas lanes, and volunteers, gently disposed towards their brethren as regards all else, hotly contend with their brothers for 'first deal' with the welcome vender of geraniums and heartsease. To such a pitch of amiable insanity has this garden mania wrought them, that it has been found necessary to post in every direction great placards prohibiting them from denuding furze from the adjoining open, or 'carting gravel' to aid their desperate purpose. Whichever way you look (except towards that quarter in which the Rollicking Rams reside) may be seen bold volunteers, and middle aged, and those of young volunteers of more sweetheating age, urging men with spades to dig holes for them that they may deposit their garden pots, or performing the same office for themselves—it all resulting in abounding ornamentation that is exceedingly pleasant to contemplate."

The shooting for the several prizes, as well as those at the pool and other targets, has gone on during the week. The meeting is in every respect highly satisfactory.

**STEAM-BOILERS INSPECTION.**—A bill to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers has been prepared and brought in by Mr. Henry B. Sheridan, Mr. Vickers, and Mr. Brady. It proposes that the Board of Trade shall have power, immediately after the passing of the Act, and from time to time, to issue rules and orders by which a complete and effective system of registering, inspecting, testing, and ascertaining the safety and security of steam-boilers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be established and carried into effect. A registrar and inspector-general of steam-boilers is to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and the duties and powers are to be defined and governed by the rules and orders to be issued by the Board of Trade. Such salary as her Majesty's Treasury shall deem an adequate and proper remuneration for the services to be performed by these officers is to be paid out of such funds as Parliament shall provide for that purpose. The registrar and inspector-general are to have power to appoint deputy registrars and sub-inspectors, with such salaries and allowances as they shall deem necessary and proper.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The following are the resolutions reported to the House on Tuesday on this subject:—1. That it is expedient to provide for the purchase, by the Postmaster-General, of the undertakings of telegraph companies in the United Kingdom. 2. That the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to raise such moneys as shall be required for such purchase by the creation of securities chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. 3. That the said Commissioners may raise such moneys by Terminable Annuities, or Exchequer Bills, or Exchequer Bonds, or Three per Cent Capital Stocks of Annuities, or by either or by all of such modes, provided that the total amount shall not exceed in the whole the sum of £7,000,000 sterling. 4. That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the purpose, of all expenses which may be incurred in working, maintaining, and extending the telegraphs so purchased, and for the issue of any surplus of receipts over payments arising therefrom to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the redemption of National Debt. 5. That it is expedient to amend the Telegraph Act, 1868."

**THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.**—At a large meeting of leading Manchester Liberals, held in the Townhall of that city, on Tuesday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:—1. That, believing that the Irish Church Bill as it left the House of Commons was substantially in harmony with the resolutions of that House last Session, and with the wishes of the country as emphatically expressed at the general election, this meeting regards with great concern the attempts in the House of Lords to effect such changes in the measure as will frustrate in many important respects the purpose of its framers and violate the principle of religious equality. 2. That this meeting strongly deprecates all proposals which have in view the re-endowment of the disestablished Church, as also those which aim at securing religious equality by means of indiscriminate endowment; and deems it to be of the utmost importance that her Majesty's Ministers and the Liberal party in the House of Commons should be assured of the earnest desire of those who have hitherto supported the bill that it should not pass in a form which would disappoint the just expectations of the country and have the effect of prolonging the controversy which it was intended to close. —At a meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh, held on Tuesday—the Rev. Mr. Barla, Musselburgh, Moderator—Dr. Harper, Leith, moved a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to watch over the progress of the Irish Church Bill, with power to call a special meeting of the Presbytery, if necessary. Mr. Brodie, Lasswade, moved that the Presbytery take no action in the matter, as it was beyond their province to meddle with such questions as the one before them. He, however, approved the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Mr. Marshall, East Calder, seconded Mr. Brodie's amendment. On a division, the motion for the appointment of the committee was carried by a large majority.

**FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—A Parliamentary return recently issued, and which seems intended to be annual, showing the number of persons convicted in Great Britain, in a quarter of the year (the second quarter), of having false weights and measures, belongs to a class of returns which give an imperfect representation of facts. It states that there were 447 convictions in the metropolitan police district—165 of them in Newington, Surrey. In Lancashire there were 203; in Staffordshire, 208; in Sussex, Wilts, Westmorland, Northumberland, and Monmouthshire there were none at all; in all Berkshire there were only two convictions; in less populous Buckinghamshire there were 18; in Bedfordshire, 17; in Cambridgeshire, 49; in Cornwall there were only two; in Devon, 48; in Hampshire there were only seven, and all in Portsmouth; in Warwickshire, 59, the majority in Birmingham; in the East Riding of Yorkshire there were five; in the West Riding, 117; in all Wales there were 55, above a fourth of them in the borough of Welshpool. It is plain enough, from the return, that there is a vast number of unjust weights and measures in use; but where there is no efficient inspection there are few exposures. It has been urged that weights and measures cannot be absolutely perfect; but pieces of lead attached to a scale or to the weighing end of a beam are not accidents; nor will wear and tear for a reasonable time account for large defects, such as 2 lb. in 25 lb., or 4 lb. in 4 lb. The return, extending to 207 folio pages, presents a long and discreditable list of shopkeepers using weights which give the customers smaller quantities than they pay for. The Bath rule seems a fair one: all persons using weights and measures are required to have them examined twice a year, at the office of the inspector; and those who comply with this rule are not summoned if, in the interim, their weights and measures merely indicate defects consequent upon the usual wear and tear.

### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND GOSSIP.

THE two last performances of "Don Giovanni" at the Royal Italian Opera have been chiefly remarkable as affording Signor Tammerlik, one of the most renowned tenors of the present day, an opportunity of re-introducing himself to the English public in the character of Don Ottavio. Signor Tammerlik, who is chiefly remembered by his English admirers in connection with such great dramatic parts as Guillaume Tell and Otello, is not heard to equal advantage as Don Ottavio. Don Ottavio is a lover who inspires only a secondary degree of interest, and who, instead of taking, like the beloved one herself, a serious part in the action of the drama, contents himself with uttering from time to time unavailing lamentations, though Don Ottavio's great air, "Il mio tesoro," is undeniably one of the most lovely melodies ever written. However, to be heard in all its beauty, it should be sung by a tenor with a fresh, youthful voice; and unfortunately no such tenor just now is to be found. Of course, an artist so intelligent and accomplished as Signor Tammerlik knows only too well how it ought to be sung; but between such knowledge and satisfactory execution lies the distance which so often separates the will from the deed. Signor Tammerlik will be heard next Tuesday as John of Leyden in the "Prophète," a part much better suited for the display of his fine dramatic talent than that of Don Ottavio. It seems that no new work is to be produced this season for the special advantage of Madame Patti, who, however, has already a most comprehensive répertoire, including all the lightest and some of the most serious parts in modern Italian opera. Nevertheless, if Italian opera were not all but dead, some Italian composer would surely come forward to seek an opportunity of furnishing Madame Patti with a new part. There are, indeed, plenty of parts, old and new, written for other singers, which Madame Patti has only had to appear in to make them exclusively her own; but this only proves the force and versatility of her talent, and does not alter the fact that here is a great artist, certainly the greatest Italian artist of her time, for whom there is no composer in Italy worthy to write. If Signor Verdi has ever heard Madame Patti sing the bolero from his "Vépresa Sicilienne," that alone ought to have inspired him with a desire (leaving the question of worthiness on one side) to compose an opera specially for her. It is said, however, that we shall see Madame Patti this season in a new impersonation—that of Valentine in "Les Huguenots." She resumed on Friday week the character of Dinorah in Meyerbeer's charming opera of that name; and she has lately appeared (for the first time these three or four years) as Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra." Listening to the "Barber of Seville," it seems impossible that Rossini's music can ever grow old. Nevertheless, "La Gazza Ladra," though a younger work by some three or four years than the immortal "Barber," does here and there present signs of age. Nowhere in "La Gazza Ladra" can the music be called old-fashioned, nowhere is it commonplace; but one may say, without injustice or irreverence, that it already possesses something of an antique character. However, Ninetta, whether musically or dramatically considered, is in all respects a charming personage. She is the soul of the opera, even when Ninetta is not represented by Madame Patti; and, as the work has recently been represented at Covent Garden, it is more than ever in Ninetta that all interest is centred. In the Royal Italian Opera cast the only artist of high merit besides Madame Patti is Mr. Santley, whose performance as Ninetta's father can scarcely have been surpassed by any of the most celebrated representatives of the character. Mr. Santley has for years been known as one of the finest baritone singers of the day. He has of late paid particular attention to the histrionic part of his profession; and, whether as an actor or a singer, he has now no superior on the Italian operatic stage. Mdlle. Grossi's voice, rich, heavy, and in some parts really effective, is not sufficiently flexible for the music of Pippo. For what may be called, by analogy, "light contralto" parts she never was fitted.

The New Philharmonic season, which terminated some weeks ago, was supplemented by a very effective performance in St. George's Hall, of "Son and Stranger," the English version of Mendelssohn's charming little opera, "Heimkehr," written for the "silver wedding" of his father and mother. Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts and the oratorio concerts directed by Mr. Joseph Barnby have both come to a conclusion. Mr. Leslie has never exhibited more spirit and never given a more attractive series of performances than during the present season. Mr. Barnby has faithfully carried out the pledges of his prospectus, adhering, as he proposed, to the French "normal diapason," and producing, in due succession, every work announced.

Among the items of latest musical news there are a few worth notice. Ferdinand Hiller has withdrawn his resignation, and remains director of the Cologne Conservatoire. The quarrel of this distinguished musician was with the municipality, which refused him certain privileges in a rather unhandsome manner. Herr Hiller promptly gave notice to quit; but, as Cologne could hardly afford to lose him, the citizens got up a memorial begging him to stay. The result is as stated. According to the *Gazette Musicale*, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson has declined an offer to sing in her native country, pleading that she is engaged for two years from the present date. It is stated that Mdlle. Nilsson goes to the United States in the autumn of next year, returning to England for the season of 1871. *Le Ménestrel*, after stating that the Marquis and Marquise de Caux recently dined at Marlborough House, observes:—"Cette réception a été aussi cordiale que bienveillante, et sans musique." *Le Ménestrel* should have left out the last clause. The Comtesse Pepoli (Alboni) having refused to sing at St. Petersburg, unless paid as highly as the Marquise de Caux, the Emperor Alexander, we are informed, telegraphed to M. de Guedénoff that her claim was just, and must be conceded. The Edinburgh Philharmonic Society, for some time past conducted by Mr. John Hullah, has just been dissolved.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The postponement of the opening of the Suez Canal has been officially announced. The ceremony is now to take place on Nov. 17. Vessels with visitors on board will be free of all dues. They will have to be at Port Said by Nov. 16. On the 17th they will proceed to Lake Timsah; stop before Ismaila during the 18th, on which day the Viceroy will give a fete; and on the 19th they will cross the Bitter Lakes and enter the Red Sea.

**YOUNG LADY DROWNED.**—Miss Matty Colston, the daughter of the Rev. J. R. Colston, principal of Thistlebon House Academy, was drowned on Tuesday, while bathing in Langland Bay, at the Mumbles. Miss Colston, who was bathing with her sister, was seen floating away out to sea, but it was known that she was a good swimmer little or no notice was taken of the circumstance, until it was discovered that she was at least 400 yards from the beach, and was still floating out seaward. Three gentlemen then swam to her assistance, and one of them, a very powerful swimmer, struck out swiftly towards the young lady, but before he reached her she went down, when almost within his grasp. He dived instantly, and continued his search till he could hold out no longer, and had barely strength left to reach the shore, where he arrived in an exhausted state. The body of the young lady was not recovered.

**ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.**—The first ascent for the year of Mont Blanc has just been effected. The party left Chamonix at six on the morning of June 28. It was composed of Joseph Nicot, of Lyons; Mr. Palmer Gannon, an Englishman; Simon Méderic, guide; and three porters. Having reached the Grande Mulets at four in the afternoon, they started again at half-past one on the following morning, and arrived at the Grand Plateau at a quarter past seven. The way by the Corridor was found to be impracticable, owing to the quantity of snow; so the travellers were obliged to strike off to the right, under the Dôme du Goutte, and effect a passage by cutting about 800 steps in the ice, here frightfully steep, in order to gain the crest of the smaller and larger hump of the Dromedary. On two occasions the adventurers were forced to retrace their steps, owing to the violence of the wind, which threatened to precipitate the whole party into the abyss. At last, after terrible efforts, and with snow up to their waists, they reached the summit of Mont Blanc at 11.44 a.m. Here Mr. Palmer Gannon was seized with a fainting-fit, caused by the intensity of the cold, and had to be subjected to friction with snow impregnated with rum. The return to the Grande Mulets was effected by a descent down Les Besses—a very dangerous passage, and not yet attempted by any ascending party. At last, however, the party arrived safely at Chamonix at eight o'clock in the evening, and were greeted with a warm welcome from the numerous visitors.

### OBITUARY.

**LADY CLINTON.**—The comparatively sudden death of Lady Clinton, which took place on Sunday, about mid-day, at Heanton Satchville, is announced. Her Ladyship was near her confinement, but was unexpectedly seized with a serious illness on Saturday night. Her medical attendants—Dr. Budd, of Barnstaple, and Messrs. Risdon and Mitchell—were at once summoned, and all that human skill could suggest to mitigate her sufferings was done. On Sunday morning Mr. Arthur Kempe, of Exeter, was sent for, but before he could reach Heanton Satchville her Ladyship had expired. Lord Clinton returned home from London on Saturday evening. The deceased lady was greatly esteemed, and will be deeply mourned. She was the only daughter of the late Sir John Stuart Forbes, eighth Baronet, of Fettercairn and Pitsligo. She was married to Lord Clinton in 1858, and has issue living two sons and three daughters.

**LORD CASTLEMAINE.**—The Right Hon. Richard, Lord Castlemaine, died on Sunday, at the age of seventy-seven. The deceased peer was the eldest son of Richard, second Lord, by Anne, daughter of Mr. Arthur French, of French Park, in the county of Roscommon, aunt of the late Lord De Freyne. He was born at Dublin, in the year 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He sat in the Tory interest as M.P. for Athlone in the unreformed House of Commons from 1826 to 1832, and was chosen one of the representative peers for Ireland, soon after succeeding to the family title, in 1840. He was a magistrate for the county of Roscommon, and a magistrate for, and Vice-Lieutenant of, the county of Westmeath. The late peer married, in 1822, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Michael Harris, of Dublin, by whom he had a numerous family. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Richard Handcock, late Captain of the 41st Foot, who is married to a daughter of the late Lord Harris.

**ADMIRAL BOWLES.**—Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, died on Friday morning week, in the eightieth year of his age. Seventy-three years ago he entered the Navy, and in 1807, two years after Nelson fell at Trafalgar, he became a Captain. Having been long employed afloat, he was nominated an extra aide-de-camp to William IV. The gallant officer long occupied a seat at the Board of Admiralty, and for eight years represented the borough of Launceston in Parliament. By his death Sir G. R. Sartorius becomes Admiral of the Fleet, and some valuable naval patronage falls to the disposal of Mr. Childers.

**SIR A. C. H. RUMBOLD, BART.**—The death was announced last Saturday of Sir Arthur C. H. Rumbold, Bart., Governor of the Virgin Islands. Sir Arthur was born in 1820, and served in the Army from 1837 till 1846. In July, 1848, he was appointed stipendiary magistrate at Jamaica, and held that office till 1855. He served with the Osmanli Cavalry during the late Russian War, and held the rank of Colonel in the Imperial Ottoman army. In 1857 he was appointed President of Nevis; in 1865, President of the Virgin Isles. Sir Arthur having no male issue, his brother, Mr. Charles Hale Rumbold, succeeds to the Baronetcy.

### LUNACY AND FRAUD.

A SINGULAR case of fraud was brought to light on Wednesday in the Lord Mayor's Court, in the city of London, in the shape of an attachment to secure the possession of some valuable diamonds. It appeared that a Prussian, named Augustus Wendell, some time ago took offices at 17, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, where he pretended to carry on the business of a merchant. He travelled on the Continent, and got introductions there to merchants, and managed to get himself held in high repute. Amongst his new acquaintances was a commission merchant's firm at Vienna, to whom he promised large orders when he returned to England. Shortly after he returned to this country he wrote a letter to the firm dated from Balmoral, and worded as if he were attached to the Court, giving an order for a gentleman's ring of pure Victoria gold, with a large emerald, the price not to exceed 400 fl.; and also for a cross of brilliants, according to a drawing sent in the letter, to be of the value of 2000 fl. The articles were to be sent to Cullum-street by June 23. The letter added, "The weather is getting bad here, and the Queen is going back to London, and we are now all packing up. With this order writing will be too tardy, and you must, therefore, use the telegraph and send it to my office. I send you a cheque for £250, and request that you will not draw upon me for less than £200." The firm got the order executed, and on June 24 dispatched the parcel containing the jewels from Vienna, and they were safely delivered at the office in Cullum-street on the 28th ult., directed, as requested, "To the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Wendell." The letter further referred to an order for 20,000 pairs of gloves for the British Army; but said that, as a change of Ministry was expected, the order must be delayed for a short time. The cheque given by Wendell was sent over here, but was dishonoured, there being "no effects." This fact, together with the non-receipt of any acknowledgment of the diamonds having come to hand, alarmed the firm, and the head of it came over here at once to inquire into the matter. It was placed in the hands of a private detective, who found that Wendell had taken handsome apartments in Jermyn-street, St. James's, and had ordered a 50-guinea pianoforte from a maker in Marlborough-street. His landlady, not knowing him, requested some money, and he gave her a cheque for £4 on the Union Bank, which was returned with "no effects" marked on it. She communicated the fact to the pianoforte-maker, who did not then send the instrument. On Saturday, the 26th ult., Wendell went to Cullum-street for the parcel, and, finding it had not arrived, left in great disappointment. He then went to an oyster-shop in the Strand, where he had a good supper, but when called upon for the reckoning he expressed his astonishment that they should ask Jesus Christ to pay for what he had had to eat and drink. Inquiries led to the discovery that the unfortunate man was a complete lunatic; and, after going through the necessary forms, he was taken to the Strand Union lunatic ward, whence he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Fisherton, near Salisbury, where he now remains. An attachment had been placed on the jewels in the Lord Mayor's Court. Their owners will get them back, but at considerable expense.

A PREBENDAL STALL IN LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Bruce. The appointment has been offered to the Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter.

**PRINCE ARTHUR AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The Council of Military Education, in their report just issued, state:—"Prince Arthur remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery, fortification, and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching *vivæ voce* examination by the professors in June, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. Abbott, a member of the council, who expressed himself in the following terms in his report:—

"The examination, being *vivæ voce*, was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time; yet the answers given were, with few exceptions, prompt and accurate, showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous professors of the academy, and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of her Majesty's Army."

**ADVICE TO BATHERS.**—The Royal Humane Society publish the following recommendations:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those that are weak had better bathe three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."



**CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**—EVERY NIGHT at Eight: Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The company now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of known eminence, the largest and best Ethiopian Troupe in the world.—Fauveaux, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Aros, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Christys never Perform away from St. James's Hall. Manager, MR. FREDERICK BURGESS.

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Just published, price 6d. or 7d. by post, **THE END OF VACCINATION, the Blood Poisoner and Transmitter of Disease.** By JOHN MORISON. Also, by the same Author, **A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER,** on the same Subject. Price 1d. or 2d. by post.

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N.B.—Inoculation with smallpox commenced in or about the year 1720. It is now a penal offence, on account of spreading smallpox and causing marked faces. Vaccination began on or about the year 1800. Let the Public bear these dates in mind.

**PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE** LET ON HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three years; after which, and without any further charge whatever, the piano-forte becomes the property of the hirer:—Pianettes, 7s. 6d. per quarter; Piccolos, 3s. 6d. per quarter; Cottage Pianos, 12s. 10s. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, 23s. 17s. per quarter. These Instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive Ware-Rooms—104 and 105, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C. Jury award, International Exhibition, 1862; Honourable Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

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